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United Nations

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Second to eighth reports on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003 and ninth to twelfth reports on the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003

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Note

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Document A/56/7/Add.1

Second report

Administrative expenses of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

[Original: English]
[19 October 2001]

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Standing Committee of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the administrative expenses of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/56/289). The Advisory Committee was also provided, as background information, with copies of documentation submitted to the Standing Committee on the framework for the longer-term vision and objectives of the Pension Fund on the longer-term process re-engineering and computer needs of the Fund and on administrative expenses and enhancement of the Fund's Geneva office. During its consideration of the matter, the Committee met with the First Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee, the Chief Executive Officer of the Fund and, with regard to investments of the Fund, with representatives of the Secretary-General.

2. The report of the Standing Committee is submitted pursuant to the decisions of the General Assembly contained in its resolution 46/220 of 20 December 1991. The report includes the revised budget estimates for the biennium 2000–2001, the budget proposal for the biennium 2002–2003 and a request for authorization for a contribution to the Emergency Fund for the biennium 2002–2003 (ibid, paras. 15 and 18).

3. **The Advisory Committee believes that the presentation of the budget document is confusing and that, as previously requested by the Committee (see, for example, para. 3 of its report on the administrative expenses of the Pensi n Fund of 14 October 1999[1]), efforts should be made to streamline the report of the Standing Committee. In the Advisory Committee's opinion, in future, the report should be reorganized and made user-friendly.** For example, parts I (Overview), II (Expenses borne by the United Nations) and III (Expenses borne by the Fund) should be combined and shortened, providing a concise overview and summary of the estimates. Part IV (Revised budget estimates for the biennium 2000-2001) should be retained but should follow the format of the approved administrative, investment and audit costs of the Fund. Annex V (Discussions in the Standing Committee on upcoming projects having major budgetary implications) should be retained but should be shortened to contain a summary of decisions of the Pension Board or of its Standing Committee. Parts V (Budget estimates for the biennium 2002–2003) and VI (Programme of work for the biennium 2002–2003) and annexes I and II, which show in detail the proposed budget estimates, should be combined and presented using results-based budgeting techniques (see para. 5 below) and should make greater use of graphs, charts and tables.

4. The narratives in the main body of the document should also be more focused and concise. In general terms, information that is easily obtained from graphics should not be repeated in narratives. **The Advisory Committee also recommends that an effort be made to improve the transparency of the estimates** (for example, the total cost estimates related to the re-engineering project are not easily identifiable).

5. The Advisory Committee notes that to the extent possible, the document was prepared in the United Nations results-based budget format (ibid, para. 14). **In this connection, the Committee draws attention to its comments in paragraphs 4 to 18 of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003[2] on the format and presentation of the United Nations budget. While the budget of the Pension Fund may be constructed on the basis of results-based budgeting techniques, the Committee cautions against artificially constructing a results-based budget for the Fund merely to comply with the format of the**

United Nations programme budget. The Committee emphasizes that the elements chosen by the Fund must be relevant and specific to its operations and requirements. The Committee notes that in most instances indicators of achievement are described in vague terms, without specifying the benchmarks in a given biennium against which such activity is to be measured, nor is a specific indication given of how much of an increase or improvement is expected against the benchmark in absolute terms or as a percentage. In the Committee's view, if it is not possible to formulate indicators of achievement in some activities of the Fund, such as investment operations, then there is no need to attempt to create them.

II. Revised budget estimates for the biennium 2000–2001

6. The Standing Committee approved the submission to the General Assembly of the revised estimates for expenses chargeable to the Pension Fund for the biennium 2000–2001 amounting to $59,202,200, representing a net reduction of $3,098,900, or about 5 per cent, as compared with the appropriation of $62,301,100 approved by the Assembly in its resolution 54/251 of 23 December 1999 (ibid., paras. 19–20).

7. Savings in the amount of $4,187,700 were realized under investment costs as a result of savings of $4,125,200 under advisory and custodial services and $62,500 under investment consultants (ibid., table 1 and para. 25). The Advisory Committee notes that the Standing Committee did not agree with the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer of the Pension Fund to allocate $1,200,000 in the revised budget estimates for 2000–2001 for the purchase of a new investment accounting system (ibid., annex IV, paras. 1 and 13). The Standing Committee decided instead to recommend at this juncture that $100,000 from the savings of $4,187,700 be allocated to cover the costs of a feasibility study to be carried out on developing the required new investment accounting system.

8. The Advisory Committee notes that the amount of $596,000 from the savings would be utilized to cover the costs of phase 1 of the re-engineering project, which began in 1999 (ibid., para. 23, see also para. 17 below). The Pension Fund had estimated the resources necessary to support phase 1 of the re-engineering project at $980,000, and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board had requested the Fund's secretariat to proceed with the implementation of phase 1 of the project within existing resources to the extent possible.[3] The Committee was informed upon enquiry that the total cost of the work undertaken for phase 1 of the project was lower than anticipated because of the use of in-house resources and that the consultants had commenced work later than planned.

9. The Advisory Committee recalls that there has been a recurrent concern in the Pension Board regarding the level of advisory and custodial fees and the presentation of the fee structure (see, for example, para. 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee of 14 October 1999[1]). The Committee notes that the savings under contractual advisory services resulted from new contractual arrangements for the custodian and master record keeper fees. The new fees are based on a flat dollar amount whereas the approved appropriations for 2000–2001 provided for fees based on the market value of the assets and on the volume of transactions, which were variable (ibid., para. 28 (*c*)). Regular advisory fees for advisers that do not have discretionary authority continue to be based on flat rates for the duration of the contracts, which will expire on 31 December 2001, while fees related to investment management in small capitalization funds continue to be linked to the market value of the assets. Investment advisers of the small capitalization accounts continue to have discretionary authority to purchase and sell securities. The Committee was informed that the 8-per cent increase in the market value of the small capitalization accounts of the Fund (ibid., para. 28 (*b*)) was based on conditions existing for more than a year as of the preparation of the estimate.

III. Proposed budget for the biennium 2002–2003

10. The proposed budget for the biennium 2002–2003 against the resources of the Pension Fund (i.e., excluding the United Nations regular budget share of $10,767,100) amounts to $74,322,400, comprising administrative costs of $29,943,800, investment costs of $43,405,100 and audit costs of $973,500 (A/56/289, table 2 and annex I).

11. The post requirements of the Pension Fund for the biennium 2002–2003 for its administrative and investment operations are projected at 163 posts (158 established and 5 temporary), reflecting an increase of 14 posts (13 established and 1 temporary), as compared with 149 posts (145 established and 4 temporary) approved for the biennium 2000–2001 (ibid., table 3). All 14 additional posts (6 Professional and 8 General Service) are requested for the Fund's administrative operations, comprising two for the Office of the Chief Executive Officer, four for the Geneva office and eight for the Information Management Systems Section (ibid., annex II, tables II.5, II.13 and II.15).

12. The Advisory Committee was informed that the Pension Fund was maturing, that is, that the ongoing benefit payments would continue to exceed the incoming contributions, a trend that started in 1994 and is growing. In 2000, the excess of ongoing benefit payments over incoming contributions reached $174.6 million, as compared with $11.2 million in 1995 (ibid., annex VII). **The Committee notes this development and trusts that the Committee of Actuaries will continue to monitor the evolution of the Fund. The Advisory Committee requests that all efforts be made to ensure that every element of the operation of the Fund, including the management of its assets and liabilities, is carried out, to the maximum extent possible, with due regard to efficiency and productivity.**

13. Under section 1, Overall policy-making, direction and coordination, the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003[4] includes provisions in the amount of $5,891,700 (before recosting) to cover the share of the United Nations regular budget in the expenses of the Pension Board and the central secretariat of the Pension Fund. In addition, as indicated in section 1, table A.1.16, under extrabudgetary resources, the proposed programme budget includes a provision in the amount of $2,723,000 to cover the share borne by extrabudgetary programmes (A/56/289, para. 9). The Advisory Committee notes that the United Nations share in the budget proposed in the report of the Standing Committee amounts to $10,767,100 (ibid., annex I, table I.3). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the amounts included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003 would be subject to the cost-sharing implications for the United Nations of decisions taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the proposals of the Standing Committee in respect of the resources required by the Fund for the biennium.

14. The Advisory Committee notes that annex II to the report of the Standing Committee provides the details of the budget proposal of the Pension Fund for the biennium 2002–2003 chargeable to the resources of the Fund, but excludes the share of the United Nations regular budget in the administrative expenses of the Fund. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that upon approval by the General Assembly of the proposed budget, the total expenses of the Fund would be allotted to the Fund's secretariat. **The Committee is of the opinion that the budget formulation should not be confused with the funding sources. The Committee stresses that the budget for the administrative expenses of the Fund should be formulated and justified on a full-cost basis (i.e., including the share of total administrative expenses of the Fund covered by the United Nations regular budget). The United Nations regular budget portion should then be identified after such justification. The Committee requests that this procedure be followed in future budget presentations for the three major components of the Fund's operations, namely administrative, investment and audit costs.**

15. Provisions for administrative costs for the biennium 2002–2003 are estimated at $29,943,800, reflecting an increase of $11,433,200 or 61.8 per cent, as compared with the appropriation of $18,510,600 for 2000–2001 (A/56/289, table 2). The large increase in the

proposed administrative expenditures relates to the continuation of the Pension Fund's re-engineering project.

16. The administrative costs component of the proposed budget ($29.9 million) represents approximately 0.27 per cent of the estimated total pensionable remuneration for the biennium 2002–2003. For the biennium 2000–2001, the corresponding percentage was approximately 0.24 per cent. The Advisory Committee recalls that this percentage has increased rapidly during last few bienniums and that it had urged the Pension Fund's secretariat to monitor closely increases in those costs (see paragraph 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee of 14 October 1999[1]). The Committee recalls that, as recommended by the Committee of Actuaries in 1998, the administrative costs of the Fund will be included in the next actuarial valuation not as a fixed percentage of pensionable remuneration, but rather at the level of resources actually required for the administration of the Fund (ibid., para. 35).

17. The objectives and activities of the re-engineering project are discussed in detail in the report to the Standing Committee on the study of longer-term process re-engineering and computer needs of the Pension Fund conducted with the assistance of external consultants (ibid., annex II, paras. 34–35, and annex V, paras. 8–13). The estimated costs of the project for the period from 2002 to 2004 for hardware, software, development and training amount to $8,265,158. In addition, it is estimated that $1,469,714 would be required annually to cover maintenance costs (ibid., annex II, table II.16).

18. Under the re-engineering project, five "infrastructure enhancement projects" and three "future-direction projects" have been proposed for implementation in 2002–2003 in accordance with the delivery timelines shown in the report of the Standing Committee (ibid., table II.17). The costs for the biennium 2002–2003 have been prorated according to the delivery timeline schedule and amount to $7,028,378 for hardware and software, development and training, with the balance of $1,236,780 to be requested for appropriation in the biennium 2004–2005. For maintenance, it is estimated that during the biennium 2002–2003, only the cost of one year's maintenance would be required, amounting to $702,959. Thus, the provision for the re-engineering project for the biennium 2002–2003 amounts to $7,731,337 (ibid., annex II, paras. 37–39 and table II.18). The Advisory Committee points out that those costs do not include the provision for project staff and temporary assistance personnel (e.g., the 48 work-months of General Service temporary assistance requested in annex II, para. 2, of the report of the Standing Committee) and the other general operating expenses to be incurred during project implementation, such as additional office space to accommodate increases in hardware, consulting services and staff.

19. The Advisory Committee notes that the provision for contractual services is estimated at $6,335,800 for the biennium 2002–2003, of which $3,526,200 relates to development contracts under the re-engineering project. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the Pension Fund planned to contract out the entire development work of the re-engineering project, estimated at $4,763,000 for the period from 2002 to 2004 (ibid., para. 28 and table II.16). **The Committee trusts that care will be taken to ensure proper contract management and recommends that a penalty clause be included in the terms of the contract on the scheduled delivery. The Committee also recommends that an effective mechanism be in place to evaluate performance and that payments to vendors be subject to verification of the quality of the products delivered.**

20. The Advisory Committee sought clarification of the estimates prepared by the consultants for the five infrastructure enhancement and three future-direction projects shown in annex I to the report to the Standing Committee on process re-engineering and computer needs and the reasons for the reductions proposed by the Pension Fund (ibid., annex II, table II.16). The Advisory Committee was informed that the consultants had estimated the total cost of the eight projects at $11,692,570 and that the lower estimate prepared by the Fund of $8,265,158 for the period from 2002 to 2004 was based on the Fund's assessment of internal capacity and of alternative means of obtaining a number of materials and services at lower prices.

21. **The Advisory Committee is concerned with the apparent lack of transparency in disclosing the total cost of the re-engineering project and is of the opinion that the proposed delivery timeline schedule for the project appears overly ambitious. As indicated in paragraph 8 above, phase 1 of the project was delayed in its implementation. The Committee's experience with information technology budgets in United Nations secretariats indicates that there is a noticeable tendency to underestimate the costs of such projects, which often show large cost overruns owing largely to extensive delays in their implementation.**

22. The Advisory Committee notes a statement in the report to the Standing Committee on the process re-engineering and computer needs of the Pension Fund indicating that the consultants had identified opportunities for future costs savings and determined that productivity savings would not be possible in the biennium 2002–2003. It was the shared view of the Fund and the consultants that the technology-based initiatives recommended would not provide immediate savings, but would reduce future costs. It was also understood that after successful implementation of the projects, the Fund would be able to accommodate increased transaction volumes with greater efficiency and timeliness, mitigating the need to add additional staff in the future. **The Advisory Committee requests that in the next budget submission the Fund identify concrete efficiency gains that would be obtained as a result of the implementation of the project.**

23. Eight additional posts are requested for 2002–2003 for the Pension Fund's Information Management Systems Section (ibid., annex II, paras. 23–27). Five new posts are requested as established posts and three as temporary posts. They would provide support for core information technology functions that relate to ongoing maintenance, project management, technology research, contract administration, help desk support and production control activities. **The Advisory Committee questions this approach and believes that the most appropriate course to follow would be to dedicate a certain level of staff resources to the project and, once the project is completed, it could then be decided which of the posts would be retained on a permanent basis as established posts. The Committee therefore recommends that the eight new posts be established for the re-engineering project on a temporary basis.**

24. The Advisory Committee notes a statement in the report to the Standing Committee on process re-engineering and computer needs indicating that once the proper information technology management structure was in place, project steering committees would also be established to oversee the status of each project and to resolve related issues. Those committees would be composed of representatives from member organizations, selected staff from the Pension Fund's operations in New York and Geneva and information technology staff responsible for the delivery of the project. The Committee was informed that there would be three levels of internal secretariat oversight. **The Advisory Committee cautions against too many committees and too many participants. In its view, committees and participants should be limited to the minimum number essential for coherent and effective leadership and proper accountability.**

25. The re-engineering project includes a provision for training totalling $270,200 for 2002–2003. No provision is foreseen for 2004 (ibid., annex II, tables II.16 and II.18). **The Advisory Committee stresses the importance of adequate training to ensure the effective implementation and operation of the new information technology environment for the Pension Fund. The Committee trusts that the training will be carefully synchronized and coordinated with the implementation of each infrastructure enhancement and future-direction project.**

26. For the Pension Fund's headquarters office in New York, an amount of $1,389,200 is proposed under administrative costs to cover the costs of rental of premises, alterations and improvements to the computer room and new office space. In addition, under investment costs, an amount of $443,500 is requested for the rental of premises occupied by the Investment Management Service at Headquarters. The Fund currently occupies 26,061 square feet (18,850 sq. feet for its secretariat and 7,211 sq. feet for the Investment Management Service) in the United Nations Secretariat Building in New York and proposes an additional 1,962 square feet for the biennium 2002–2003 to accommodate the expansion of the computer room and the proposed

additional staff. For the Fund's Geneva office, an amount of $186,100 is requested for 2002–2003 for the rental of 382.3 square metres made available by the United Nations (ibid., annex II, paras. 6–8, 20 and 45; and para. 17 of the report of the Advisory Committee of 14 October 1999[1]).

27. The Advisory Committee was informed that the proposed additional space would provide a short-term solution to the space problems of the Pension Fund. The Committee notes that the Standing Committee has suggested that the Fund look into the possibility of acquiring premises outside of the United Nations for the Fund secretariat, including relocation options for back-office processing, and report to the Pension Board on this matter at its next session (ibid., annex IV, paras. 26 (*h*) and 27). **The Advisory Committee requests that the procedure outlined in General Assembly resolution 53/210 of 18 December 1998 be followed and that it be apprised in the first instance when a firm determination is made that additional space would have to be acquired.**

28. Provisions for travel for 2002–2003 amount to $1,344,900 ($266,600 under administrative costs at Headquarters, $20,300 under the Geneva office and $1,058,000 under investment costs), reflecting an increase of 24.5 per cent as compared with approved appropriations for travel in 2000–2001 of $1,080,600 ($210,100 under administrative costs at Headquarters and $870,500 under investment costs) (ibid., annex II, tables II.4, II.12 and II.24). The Advisory Committee notes that the provision in paragraph 3 of annex II to the report of the Standing Committee would cover, inter alia, the periodic travel of Headquarters staff to Geneva and the Geneva staff to Headquarters. **The Advisory Committee is not convinced that the increase in the provisions for travel is fully warranted and believes that some economies may be possible. In this connection, the Committee encourages more use of the videoconferencing facilities between New York and Geneva and other major duty stations. Moreover, the Committee notes that the provision for the travel of staff of the Geneva office would be required to respond to demands for local training, primarily in field offices in the African and Middle Eastern regions (ibid., annex II, para. 18). The Committee recognizes the importance of this activity; however, it is of the view that these local training activities should, to the extent possible, be reimbursed by the member organizations that requested the services.**

29. The Advisory Committee notes the progress achieved in the phased enhancement of the role of the Pension Fund's office in Geneva (ibid., annex V, paras. 18–23). For the biennium 2002–2003, provisions are included for 21 posts (5 Professional and 16 General Service), reflecting 4 additional General Service posts and the conversion of 2 posts (1 P-4 and 1 General Service) from temporary to established status (ibid., annex II, para. 14). **The Committee has no objection to this proposal, but it expects that as more functions are performed in Geneva there should be savings in the performance of related work hitherto performed at Headquarters.**

30. For the biennium 2002–2003, audit costs (both internal and external) of the administrative and investment operations of the Pension Fund borne by the Fund itself are estimated at $973,500 ($354,400 for external audit and $619,100 for internal audit) (ibid., annex II, table II.33). Upon request, the Advisory Committee was informed that, taking into account that one third of the audit costs of the Fund's administrative operations was borne by the United Nations under the cost-sharing arrangement, the total audit cost for 2002–2003, including the United Nations share, would amount to $1,168,200 ($425,300 for external audit and $742,900 for internal audit), as compared with total audit costs in 2000–2001 of $957,300 ($406,400 for external audit and $550,900 for internal audit). The Committee recalls that the Office of Internal Oversight Services had underestimated the complexity of some of the activities of the Fund's operations in the 1999 work plan, including those related to investment management, actuarial services and contract services. In this connection, the Committee requested that the Office of Internal Oversight Services redouble its efforts to complete its work programme in a timely manner and, as it may deem necessary, request staffing resources commensurate with the responsibilities to be carried out.[5] The Committee notes that the internal audit requirements for 2002–2003 were discussed by the Fund and the Office of Internal Oversight Services (A/56/289, annex II, para. 61). Accordingly, the resources requested for 2002–2003 take into account the wide scope and

complexity of the proposed internal audits during the biennium so that the work programme would be carried out effectively and in conformity with accepted professional auditing standards. The Committee was provided with a detailed cost breakdown of internal audit costs proposed for 2002–2003 (see annex to the present report).

31. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the revised estimates for the biennium 2000–2001 and the proposed appropriation for the biennium 2002–2003 be approved for the administrative expenses of the Pension Fund, as submitted by the Standing Committee, in the amounts of $59,202,200 and $74,322,400, respectively. Furthermore, the Committee has no objection to the proposal by the Standing Committee to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund by an amount not exceeding $200,000 for the biennium 2002–2003 (A/56/289, paras. 81–84).**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7A* (A/54/7/Add.1–14), document A/54/7/Add.1.

[2] Ibid, *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/56/7).

[3] Ibid., *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/55/9), paras. 138 and 146.

[4] The proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003 is contained in documents A/56/6 and Corr.1 and Add.1 (Introduction, Sects. 1–33, and Income sects. 1–3).

[5] See A/55/481, para. 14.

Annex

Audit costs for the biennium 2002–2003

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Summary of audit costs

			Resource growth				*2002–2003 estimate*		
Object of expenditure	*1998–1999 expenditure*	*2000–2001 appropriation*	*Amount*	*Percentage*	*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*Pension fund share (83.33%)*	*United Nations Pension Fund*	**Gross**
External audit	164.0	338.6	4.9	1.4	343.5	10.9	354.4	70.9	**425.3**
Internal audit	367.8	459.2	92.2	19.0	551.4	67.7	619.1	123.8	**742.9**
Total	**531.8**	**797.8**	**97.1**	**11.7**	**894.9**	**78.6**	**973.5**	**194.7**	**1 168.2**

Internal audit costs at Headquarters

	No. of posts	*Salaries*	*Common staff costs*	**Subtotal**
Existing posts				
P-4	1	188.4	73.7	**262.1**
P-3	1	156.9	61.3	**218.2**
General Service (Other level)	1	85.6	33.6	**119.2**
Subtotal	**3**	**430.9**	**168.6**	**599.5**
Reclassifications (1 P-4 to P-5 and 1 P-3 to P-4)[a]				
P-5	1	217.5	85.1	**302.6**
P-4	1	(188.4)	(73.7)	**(262.1)**
Net cost		**29.1**	**11.4**	**40.5**
P-4	1	188.4	73.7	**262.1**
P-3	1	(156.9)	(61.3)	**(218.2)**
Net cost		**31.5**	**12.4**	**43.9**
Total cost of reclassifications		**60.6**	**23.8**	**84.4**
Total cost		**491.5**	**192.4**	**683.9**
Other costs (Office of Internal Oversight Services request)				
Training		3.0	0.1	**3.1**
Travel		25.0	0.7	**25.7**
Contractual services		25.0	0.7	**25.7**
Equipment		4.5	0.1	**4.6**
Total, other costs		**57.5**	**1.6**	**59.1**
Total, internal audit		**549.0**	**193.9**	**742.9**
Pension Fund share (83.33%)				**619.1**
United Nations share (16.67%)[b]				**123.8**
Gross (100%)				**742.9**

External audit costs

Pension Fund share (83.33%)	**354.4**
United Nations share (16.67%)[c]	**70.9**
Gross (100%)	**425.3**

[a] It was agreed to provide resources to the Office of Internal Oversight Services equivalent to 1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 1 General Service (Other level), leaving to OIOS the determination as to how to use those resources in the biennium 2002–2003.

[b] To be distributed as follows: United Nations regular budget: $74,900; extrabudgetary (United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund): $48,900; total: $123,800.

[c] To be distributed as follows: United Nations regular budget: $59,100; extrabudgetary (United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund): $11,800; total: $70,900.

Document A/56/7/Add.2

Third report

Conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials: members of the International Court of Justice, judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

[Original: English]
[6 December 2001]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the conditions of service and compensation for the members of the International Court of Justice, judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/C.5/56/14). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. Part one of the report of the Secretary-General deals with conditions of service and compensation for the members of the Court, part two focuses on the judges of the International Tribunals and the ad litem judges, and part three contains an analysis and recommendations concerning remuneration, including adjustment for currency fluctuation and cost of living, and other conditions of service, including pensions and financial implications.

3. The Advisory Committee notes that the annual emoluments of the members of the Court, the judges of the Tribunals and the ad litem judges should be maintained at their current level of $160,000. Moreover, the Secretary-General indicates that the mechanism used to regulate emoluments against the weakening or strengthening of the United States dollar against the guilder continued to provide adequate protection of the value of the level of salary of the judges over the three-year period from 1999 to 2001 (ibid., paras. 89–90). The Secretary-General proposes, therefore, to continue the same floor/ceiling mechanism applied to the emoluments of the judges following the formal introduction of the European currency, the euro, beginning 1 January 2002. **The Committee has no objection to the Secretary-General's proposals.**

4. The Advisory Committee notes the view of the Secretary-General that consideration should be given to increasing the special allowance of the President of the Court from $15,000 to $20,000, which would represent an increase of some 30 per cent over the current level of the allowance. A commensurate increase in the allowance of the Vice-President when acting as President would result in the daily subsistence allowance of the Vice-President being increased from $94 per day to $125 per day, subject to a maximum of $12,500 per year (ibid., para. 91).

5. **The Advisory Committee is not convinced at this stage of the need to increase the level of the special allowance for the President and for the Vice-President when acting as President and, accordingly, it recommends against the proposal.**

6. **The Advisory Committee has no objection to extending to the members of the Court and judges of the Tribunals the increase in the level of education grant (including that for disabled children), effective 1 January 2001, applicable to staff in the Professional and higher categories approved by the General Assembly in section I.E of its resolution 55/223 of 23 December 2000.**

7. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General, the reference to an installation grant in the travel and subsistence regulations applicable to the members of the Court and judges of the Tribunals would be revised to make reference to an assignment grant in order better to reflect the fact that under the terms of General Assembly resolution 44/198 of 21 December 1989, the entitlement under installation grant was discontinued and replaced by the assignment grant (ibid., para. 97). **The Advisory Committee has no objection to the revision.**

8. The Advisory Committee takes note of the comments and observations of the Secretary-General on health insurance (ibid., paras. 98–99) and **reiterates its view that the members of the Court should cover the total cost of their participation in the health insurance plans and that the Organization should not have to contribute at all to the cost of their participation.**[1]

9. The Advisory Committee takes note of the information on the application of certain entitlements that may arise based on the hardship classification of duty stations (ibid., para. 100). The Secretariat clarified, upon enquiry, that the reference to an installation grant reflected outdated travel and subsistence regulations and that the term would be changed to "assignment grant" (see para. 7 above). **The Committee has no objection to the proposed change in the home leave travel of the judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to take account of the hardship classification of the duty station.**

10. The Secretary-General provided information on pensions to be paid to former members of the International Court of Justice (ibid., paras. 40, 41 and 102). The Advisory Committee notes the view of the Secretary-General that the issue of pensions in payment should be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. **The Committee points out in this connection that a pension entitlement is established at the time of retirement and the conditions of service in effect at that time. Moreover, the Committee recalls that it had recommended and the Assembly had approved a recommendation that pensions in payment be automatically revised by the same percentage and at the same date as salary adjustments;**[2] **the Committee is of the view that this recommendation continues to provide the necessary protection for pensions in payment against an increase in the cost of living.**

11. With regard to the issue of pension benefits of the judges of the Tribunals (ibid., paras. 60–66 and 103), the Advisory Committee notes the view of the Secretary-General that the existing disparity between the pension benefits of the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and those of the members of the International Court of Justice should be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. The Committee observes that the Assembly approved a pension scheme for the judges of the Tribunals based on its previous recommendations,[3] whereby the Committee recommended that the pension benefits of the judges of the Tribunals should be based on those applicable to the judges of the International Court of Justice, prorated to account for the difference in length in the term of appointment, namely, nine years for the members of the Court versus four years for the judges of the Tribunals. **The Committee reiterates its view on this matter and therefore does not recommend any change in the current arrangement with regard to the pension benefits of judges of the two Tribunals.**

12. The Advisory Committee notes that the Secretary-General is of the view that the issue of providing educational assistance to the ad litem judges should be brought to the attention of the General Assembly, as it is the sole authority able to determine the conditions of service of the ad litem judges (ibid., para. 105). The Committee recalls that it had recommended that ad litem judges should not be entitled to receive an education allowance, given the uncertainty of the length of appointment and taking into account the probability of breaks in service.[4] This recommendation was endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 55/249 of 12 April 2001. **The Committee finds no justification for changing its position on this matter.**

13. The Advisory Committee takes note of the clarification of service-related injuries and illnesses (ibid., para. 106), namely, that the determination of disability owing to injury or illness of ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia would be based on the guidelines set out in Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/103/Rev.1, entitled "Rules Governing Compensation to Members of Commissions, Committees or Similar Bodies in the Event of Death, Injury or Illness Attributable to Service with the United Nations".

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 7A* (A/50/7/Add.1–16), document A/50/7/Add.11, para. 10.

[2] Ibid., *Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/53/7 and Add.1–15), document A/53/7/Add.6, para. 20.

[3] Ibid., para. 29.

[4] A/55/806, para. 11.

Document A/56/7/Add.3

Fourth report

International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO

[Original: English]
[11 December 2001]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/56/6/Add.1 (Sect. 11B)) containing the proposed programme budget for the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC) for the biennium 2002–2003. During its consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General at Headquarters and exchanged views with the representatives of the Centre in Geneva, through videoconferencing.

2. The Advisory Committee notes that the proposed budget is presented in accordance with the procedure and administrative arrangements outlined and recommended by the Committee in paragraph 11 of its report of 29 September 1998,[1] and endorsed by the General Assembly in its decision 53/411 B of 18 December 1998. In line with those arrangements, the Secretary-General submitted an outline for the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003 for ITC, as called for in the decision.[2] The estimated total resources indicated therein for the biennium 2002–2003 amounted to 60,544,600 Swiss francs, with income estimated at Sw F 1,000,000 and the United Nations share of the costs at Sw F 29,772,300 (equivalent to US$ 16,916,100 at the exchange rate of Sw F 1.76 to US$ 1). As indicated in paragraph 3 of the report of the Committee of 4 May 2001,[3] the increase of 3.7 per cent in real terms compared to the biennium 2000–2001 was attributed to the decision to fund an annual meeting of the Executive Forum and to strengthen the in-house expertise of ITC electronic trade, considered an increasingly critical factor in any export development strategy. In its report, the Committee recommended approval of the budget outline and the General Assembly, at its resumed fifty-fifth session, in its decision 55/483 of 14 June 2001, took note of the report of the Secretary-General concurring with the related observations and recommendations of the Committee.

3. The Advisory Committee notes from the information contained in table 11B.1 and paragraph 11B.4 that the requirements of ITC for the biennium 2002–2003 are estimated at Sw F 60,555,700. The updated amount represents an increase in real terms of 3.1 per cent instead of the 3.7 per cent indicated in the outline because of the availability of more precise data at the time of the preparation of the current submission. The biennial contribution of each organization is Sw F 30,277,900.

4. The Advisory Committee further notes that, on the basis of the exchange rate of Sw F 1.76 to US$ 1.00, the provision requested for the United Nations contribution for the biennium 2002–2003 would amount to $17,203,350, which as indicated in paragraph 11B.5 exceeds by some $287,250 the figure provided in the outline.

5. The Advisory Committee recalls that the World Trade Organization (WTO) reviews its budget on an annual basis, including its contribution to ITC. The Committee was informed that the estimates for ITC for 2002 were reviewed by the WTO Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration on 23 November 2001 and that, based on that review, it would be recommending to the WTO General Council the approval of the budget in the amount of Sw F 30,632,700 for ITC for 2002.

6. The Advisory Committee welcomes the presentation in the results-based budgeting format. In this regard, however, the Committee reiterates the observations and recommendations contained in paragraphs 4 to 18 of chapter I of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003,[4] regarding the need for quantifiable and precise indicators of achievement. The Committee also recommends that the information contained in table 11B.1 be expanded to indicate the changes in percentage terms from one biennium to another.

7. The Advisory Committee recalls that the Executive Forum initiative was launched in 1999, on a trial basis, with a view towards strengthening the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to formulate and manage national export strategies. The process, which follows a 12-month cycle, was completed in 1999, in 2000 and currently in 2001 through extrabudgetary funding. In paragraph 4 of its report of 4 May 2001,[3] the Committee indicated that, owing to its success, the view of ITC was that the Executive Forum should not be sustained without regular budget resources, noting that the activity was within the purview of the implementation of subprogramme 6 of programme 9 (Trade and Development), of the medium-term plan for the period 2002–2005[5] by ITC. The proposal, therefore, is to mainstream the Executive Forum into the overall programme of work of ITC, to provide for predictable and ongoing regular budget resources for the related core activities while devoting extrabudgetary resources to the implementation at the field or regional level.

8. In that connection, the Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the amount of regular budget resources included in the current presentation for the core activities of the Executive Forum during the biennium 2002–2003 amounted to approximately $400,000 (Sw F 750,000). A breakdown of the proposed staff and other increases, provided to the Committee is contained in the annex to the present report.

9. As shown in table 11B.2, the proposed number of regular budget posts for the Centre for 2002–2003 is 148 (74 Professional and 74 General Service), compared to 146 posts authorized for 2000–2001 (68 Professional and 78 General Service). The Advisory Committee notes that the increase in post-related requirements of SwF 476,900 (1 per cent) over the approved budget for 2000–2001 includes the establishment of six Professional posts (1 P-5, 2 P-3 and 3 P-2), partially offset by the abolition of four General Service posts, shown in table A.11B.2 and explained in paragraphs A.11B.2 to A.11B.4. These changes are the result of the strengthening of the areas related to electronic trade and information technology of the Centre. Furthermore, the reclassification to the P-5 level of the post for the Chief of the Information and Communications Section is also proposed better to reflect the level of responsibilities, which include the overall management of the central information technology section. **The Advisory Committee recommends acceptance of the staffing proposals.**

10. A provision for Sw F 828,600 is indicated in table A.11B.1 under consultants. The Advisory Committee notes that, of this total amount, Sw F 585,000 relates to assistance and participation in issues and meetings related to the Executive Forum, as indicated in paragraph A.11B.6; Sw F 219,600 relates to the introduction of the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) in ITC (its implementation and customization of reports and future ITC requirements) and Sw F 24,000 relates to the actuarial study on the liability of the organization for after-service health insurance benefits. The Committee notes that the latter two provisions are of a non-recurrent nature.

11. The increase of Sw F 182,800, or 5.8 per cent over the Sw F 3,138,100 approved for 2000–2001, under contractual services mostly relates to system development costs related to the implementation of E-strategies and integration of IMIS data with other ITC systems (see para. A.11B.8 (*e*)). The provision for furniture and equipment also increases by Sw F 172,800 over the approved amount of Sw F 725,900 for 2000–2001 in view of the need to acquire and replace office automated and information technology equipment (Sw F 516,200) and furniture, building accommodation equipment, software and internal reproduction equipment (Sw F 382,500).

12. In paragraph 11B.6 it is noted that at the thirty-fourth session of the Joint Advisory Group, held in the spring of 2001, a proposal was made for issuing official documentation of the Group in the Arabic and Chinese languages, in addition to the current languages of issuance (English, French, Russian and Spanish). While observing that the administrative costs for this purpose should not be increased, it was agreed to bring the issue to the attention of the parent bodies of ITC. The Advisory Committee was informed that the related costs would amount to Sw F 98,000 for the biennium and that the report of the Joint Advisory Group had been submitted to WTO and

the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. No decision has been taken in this regard.

13. The Advisory Committee recalls that, in paragraph 6 of its report of 4 May 2001,[3] it requested that information be provided in the context of the submission of the proposed programme budget of ITC for the biennium 2002–2003 as to the experience in applying the revised administrative arrangements endorsed by the General Assembly in its decision 53/411 B. The Committee was informed that the current submission, being the second one to be presented in compliance with the revised administrative arrangements, would allow ITC to gain a better perspective of the functioning of the arrangements. Therefore, ITC will prepare a report for submission to the Advisory Committee and WTO during the first quarter of 2002 on the lessons learned (table 11B.4). The Committee will make further comments when it considers the awaited report. **In the meantime, the Committee recommends approval of the proposed resources under section 11B for the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO.**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/53/7 and Add.1–15), document A/53/7/Add.3.

[2] See A/55/797.

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/55/7 and Add.1–10), document A/55/7/Add.10.

[4] Ibid., *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/56/7).

[5] Ibid., *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/55/6/Rev.1).

Annex

Excerpt of the International Trade Centre budget document submitted to the World Trade Organization (document ITC/BUD/40)

Additional resources

The draft outline and outline documents already submitted to the WTO Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration for its review earlier this year highlighted areas in which real growth was proposed. The increases were estimated at CHF 1,122,000, relating to: (i) the Executive Forum on National Export Strategies; (ii) electronic trade; (iii) the implementation of the financial system, the Integrated Management Information System project of the United Nations (IMIS); (iv) improved security coverage; (v) information and communications technology; and (vi) regradings. The International Trade Centre (ITC) is still proposing much the same but, in view of the unavoidable statutory cost increases, has revised the overall proposal to a reduced level[a].

Breakdown of proposed staff and other increases

	2002 proposed increases		
	Staff	*Other*	**Total**
Executive Forum on National Export Strategies	292,500	57,500	**350,000**
Electronic trade	227,600		**227,600**
IMIS	91,300	97,100	**188,400**
Information and communications technology		100,000	**100,000**
Improved security coverage		60,000	**60,000**
Regradings	49,400		**49,400**
Subtotal	**660,800**	**314,600**	**975,400**
Miscellaneous increases (decreases):			
Temporary assistance	(57,100)		**(57,100)**
Other net increases (decreases)		1,300	**1,300**
Total	**603,700**	**315,900**	**919,600**

[a] For the Executive Forum, costs have been reduced mainly by mainstreaming some of the related publications into the regular publications programme. The two posts required for strengthening the in-house capacity of ITC in the area of electronic trade are proposed for only partial funding in 2002 to take into account the recruitment process. The information technology requirements mainly relating to system design and development and consultancy requirements for implementing the finance and payroll releases of IMIS and provisions for temporary assistance for subsequent development or modification of reporting tools have been scaled back slightly. The cost of improved security coverage estimated at CHF 80,000 is being phased in during 2002, thus reducing the overall requirements by CHF 20,000 in 2002.

Document A/56/7/Add.4

Fifth report

Revised estimates: effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation

[Original: English]
[4 December 2001]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/56/659) containing revised estimates resulting from the effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation. During its consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. The impact of the proposed recosting on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003 is an increase of $35,270,900 under the expenditure sections, from $2,648,715,600 to $2,681,022,900, and a net increase of $8,173,200 under the income sections, from $400,166,100 to $408,339,300. The revised requirements under the expenditure sections of $2,681,022,900 reflect a combined effect of reduced requirements of $2,963,600 owing to adjustments to the initial proposed programme budget recommended by the Advisory Committee and additional requirements resulting from revised exchange rate assumptions ($8,420,600), revised inflation assumptions ($26,337,000) and adjustment of salary standards ($513,300).

3. The Advisory Committee points out that the adjustments to the proposed programme budget resulting from its recommendations have yet to be acted upon by the General Assembly.

4. In paragraphs 5 to 9 of the report (ibid.) details are provided on the methodology used in the recosting of exchange rate fluctuations, inflation and adjustments to salary standards. As indicated in paragraph 5 of the report, consistent with the views of the Advisory Committee, the recosting exercise reflects such operational rates of exchange that would allow for the lower estimates.

5. **The Advisory Committee has found no technical basis for objecting to the Secretary-General's revised estimates arising from the recosting of the effects of changes in rates of exchange and inflation; accordingly, it transmits them to the Fifth Committee for consideration.**

Document A/56/7/Add.5

Sixth report

Estimates in respect of matters of which the Security Council is seized

[Original: English]
[12 December 2001]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/56/25) on estimates in respect of 15 political missions of which the Security Council is seized, as indicated in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3 of the report. During its consideration of the matter, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. The Advisory Committee notes that the report of the Secretary-General is being submitted in the context of actions taken by the Security Council in 2001 regarding good offices, preventive diplomacy and post-conflict peace-building missions on the basis of requests from Governments and/or recommendations of the Secretary-General. As indicated in paragraph 5.2 of the report, six of the missions were established before 2000. Resource requirements for those missions were incorporated in the initial appropriation and subsequently in the revised appropriation for the programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 53/206 of 18 December 1998. As indicated in paragraph 5.3 of the report, the other nine missions were newly authorized during the course of the biennium 2000–2001.

3. As indicated in paragraphs 5.74 and 5.75 of the report, the total cost of the activities described in the report is estimated at $29,519,400. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/233 of 23 December 2000, a provision of $93.7 million (before recosting) has been included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003 for special political missions related to peace and security that are expected to be extended or approved during the course of the biennium. Accordingly, the Assembly is requested to approve the amount of $29,519,400 against the $93.7 million provision for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003 (A/56/6 (Sect. 3)). During the course of its meeting with representatives of the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee was provided with updated potential estimated charges against the provision for special political missions in 2002, amounting to $62,815,200 (see annex to the present report).

4. The Advisory Committee expresses its concern at the submission of a proposal of such a magnitude so late in the sessions of both the Fifth Committee and the General Assembly. Such proposals should be submitted earlier in order to enable the Advisory Committee and the Fifth Committee to consider thoroughly their financial and programme aspects. It is not the intention of the Advisory Committee to restrict the ability of the Secretary-General to react in a timely manner with regard to the missions referred to in his report. However, there are a number of aspects of this matter that require a more detailed review by the Committee.

5. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee recommends that this matter be deferred pending a detailed review by the Committee in February 2002 and subsequent action by the General Assembly. In the meantime, the Committee recommends approval of a charge of $8 million against the provision for special political missions under section 3 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that, pending consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, no action be taken to fill the additional 41 positions shown in table 2 of the report (ibid.), nor should any reclassifications be implemented.

6. During its review of the report of the Secretary-General in February 2002, the Advisory Committee will consider programme aspects of the estimates for the special political missions. It will also discuss with the representatives of the Secretary-General the interrelationships between the various missions, with a view to identifying potential areas of duplication, as well as issues

related to the funding of post-conflict peacemaking and peace-building expenditures in general. Accordingly, for its review in February 2002, the Committee requests that it be provided with an update of the information contained in the report, as well as programme and financial performance data for the special political missions.

7. **Bearing in mind its comments in the paragraphs above and pending its detailed review of the matter in February 2002, the Advisory Committee recommends approval of a charge of $8 million for the period from 1 January to 31 March 2002 for the 15 missions dealt with in the report of the Secretary-General against the provision for special political missions requested under section 3 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003.**

Annex

Potential estimated charges against the provision for special political missions in 2002

Title of the account	*Estimated requirement (US$ thousand)*	*Budget period covered (years)*	*Current mandate*
Authorized by the General Assembly			
1. Central American peace process	190.0	1	Not yet
2. United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala	15 000.0	1	Not yet
3. United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan: Afghanistan office	9 000.0	1	Not yet
4. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Myanmar	277.9	1	Third Committee
Total, General Assembly mandates	**24 467.9**		
Other (Security Council matters)			
5. United Nations Office in Burundi	7 600.0	1	Not yet
6. Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for southern Lebanon	1 028.9	1	Open mandate
7. United Nations Political Office for Somalia	1 891.1	2	2 years (S/2001/1098)
8. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville	1 543.4	1	1 year (S/2001/1028)
9. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia	1 835.2	1	1 year (S/2001/982)
10. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Africa	124.8	1	1 year (S/2001/1032)
11. Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region	1 654.5	1	1 year (S/2001/1096)
12. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau	2 722.7	1	1 year (S/2001/961)
13. United Nations Office in Angola	2 327.0	3.5 months	3.5 months till 15 April 2002 (S/2001/973)
14. Adviser of the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa	1 120.7	1 year 2 months	Request for extension pending with Security Council
15. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic	4 734.5	1	1 year (S/PRST/2001/25)
16. Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA	713.9	1	3.5 months till 19 April 2002 (Security Council resolution 1374(2001))
17. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus	751.5	1	Not yet
18. United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building	1 012.6	1	5 months till 1 June 2002 (S/2001/446)
19. Counter-Terrorism Committee	2 126.0	1	Open (Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and S/2001/986)
20. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan	3 116.8	1	Open (S/2001/937)
21. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa	4 043.7	2	2 years (S/2001/1129)
Total, Security Council matters	**38 347.3**		
Total	**62 815.2**		

Document A/56/7/Add.6

Seventh report

Estimates in respect of matters of which the Security Council is seized

[Original: English]
[18 December 2001]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of which the Security Council is seized (A/C.5/56/25/Add.1), containing the proposed resource requirements of the United Nations Office in Burundi, the mandate of which extends into the biennium 2002–2003. During its consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. The Advisory Committee recalls that a United Nations presence was established in Burundi in November 1993 in response to the Security Council's request to the Secretary-General to monitor and follow the situation in Burundi closely. Furthermore, in his letter dated 10 November 2000 addressed to the President of the Security Council,[1] the Secretary-General highlighted the signing of the Arusha Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Burundi on 28 August 2000, emphasizing the role entrusted to the United Nations as Chairman of the Implementation Monitoring Committee and the responsibilities entrusted to the Committee with regard to the implementation of the Agreement.

3. The Secretary-General was granted a commitment authority under the terms of General Assembly resolution 54/252, which amounted to $1,266,200, during the biennium 2000–2001, to carry out the tasks related to the Implementation Monitoring Committee. The related appropriation was requested in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 (A/56/674 and Corr.1).

4. In his interim report of 11 November 2001 to the Security Council on the situation in Burundi,[2] the Secretary-General indicated that the peace process had been moved to Burundi and that the primary role of the United Nations Office in Burundi needed to be readjusted and refocused, in view of the repatriation of the Implementation Monitoring Committee to that country. The Advisory Committee notes that the activities of the Committee's secretariat and the political role previously entrusted to the United Nations Office in Burundi, as well as the various offices established in the field to support the peace process, will now be consolidated under the responsibility of the Chairman of the Implementation Monitoring Committee. The staff and the resources of the Office will therefore be restructured and strengthened to support the Chairman. In addition, the Advisory Committee notes that "the agreement reached on the transitional leadership and the priority that is being given to the effort to reach a ceasefire agreement has added to the work of the Committee itself".[3] The Council has indicated its support to the Secretary-General's recommendations to strengthen the Office in order to assist him in the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement.[4]

5. The Advisory Committee notes from the information contained in annex I.A to the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/56/25/Add.1) that, of the total appropriated amount for the United Nations Office in Burundi of $4,670,000 (February 2000 to December 2001), unaudited expenditures are estimated at $4,670,000, with slight decreases shown under civilian personnel and operational costs, partially offset by overexpenditures under other programmes, because of an increase under public information programmes in view of activities related to the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement and unbudgeted requirements under training.

6. As indicated in section III of the Secretary-General's report, the total cost for the United Nations Office in Burundi, from 1 January to 31 December 2002, is estimated at $6,925,800 and would provide for the establishment of a staffing component of 51 posts (28 international and 23 local level posts), compared to the current total of 29 posts (12 international and 17 local level posts), as shown in table 2 (ibid., para. 13).

7. The total requirements under civilian personnel costs of $4,826,700 for the year 2002 include the strengthening of the international component by an additional 16 posts (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 3 P-5, 3 P-4, 11 P-3, 5 Field Service and 5 General Service), partially offset by the reduction of one P-2 post and six local level staff. These changes are outlined in paragraph 1 of the supplementary information contained in annex I.B to the report of the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee further notes that a vacancy factor of 25 per cent is taken into account in estimating international staff costs.

8. The resources under civilian personnel costs ($446,300) also include the services of 8 international and 10 local consultants explained in paragraph 3 of annex I.B to the report of the Secretary-General and travel resources of $1,015,400, which are explained in paragraph 5 of that annex.

9. The provision under operational costs is estimated at $1,831,700 for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2002, including $526,600 for non-recurrent costs. This compares to the appropriated amount under this item of $1,401,300 for the biennium 2000–2001 (see para. 5 above), of which unaudited expenditures are estimated at $1,375,000 in annex I.A to the report of the Secretary-General. The proposed requirements of $208,400 under transport operations include non-recurrent costs of $133,400 for the replacement of six vehicles indicated in annex I.B, paragraph 8. The provision for $269,900 under communications includes non-recurrent costs of $100,100 for the acquisition of equipment shown in paragraph 11 of annex I.B to the report; non-recurrent requirements of $293,200 are also included in the provision for $305,200 (Other equipment) and explained in paragraphs 14 to 16 of annex I.B to the report. The Advisory Committee requests that these estimates be further refined, in particular those in paragraph 15 of annex I.B to the report.

10. The estimated amount of $794,500 under supplies and services is mostly due to requirements of $648,700 for contractual services in view of the complement of staff in connection with the 12 meetings (with a duration of 12 days each) of the Implementation Monitoring Committee and its Executive Committee, indicated in paragraph 18 of annex I.B to the report of the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee notes that the meetings previously convened in Arusha, will now be held in Bujumbura.

11. **In paragraph 5 of its report of 12 December 2001 (see document A/56/7/Add.5 above), the Advisory Committee recommended that the estimates in respect of which the Security Council is seized, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/56/25), be deferred pending a detailed review to be conducted by the Committee in February 2002 and subsequent action by the General Assembly. Accordingly, the Committee recommends a similar course of action for the current request (A/C.5/56/25/Add.1). In the meantime, the Committee recommends that an amount of $1,700,000, for the from period 1 January to 31 March 2002, be charged against the provision for special political missions requested under section 3, Political affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003.**

Notes

[1] S/2000/1096.

[2] S/2001/1076

[3] Ibid., para.45.

[4] See S/2001/1207.

Document A/56/7/Add.7

Eighth report

Estimates in respect of matters of which the Security Council is seized

[Original: English]
[19 December 2001]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the second addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of matters of which the Security Council is seized, containing the proposed resource requirements for the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2002 (A/C.5/56/25/Add.2).

2. In his letter dated 5 December 2001 addressed to the President of the Security Council,[1] the Secretary-General informed the Council that efforts relating to his mission of good offices in Cyprus would continue at least throughout 2002 and that, in furtherance of the mission, his Special Adviser on Cyprus would continue to be assisted by a small team. The Advisory Committee notes that in his letter dated 10 December 2001 addressed to the President of the Council,[2] the Secretary-General refers to a meeting held on 4 December 2001 between Mr. Glafcos Clerides and Mr. Rauf Denktash in the United Nations Protected Area in the presence of his Special Adviser. At that meeting, agreement was reached between the parties to begin direct talks on 16 January 2002.

3. The Advisory Committee recalls that, by a letter dated 5 July 2001, it had concurred in the request of the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $374,400 for the Special Adviser on Cyprus for the six-month period ending 31 December 2001 (see annex to the present report). The related appropriation was requested in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 (A/56/674 and Corr.1).

4. As indicated in section III of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/56/25/Add.2), the total requirements relating to the efforts of the Special Adviser on Cyprus for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2002 are estimated at $1,413,400.

5. The estimate of $1,247,200 under civilian personnel costs provides for the continuation of three posts (1 P-5, 1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) ($298,300); the engagement and travel of one legal adviser and three substantive and technical experts for a total of 25 work-months ($374,800); and travel of the Special Adviser and his staff in connection with approximately 10 rounds of negotiations between the parties ($574,200) (ibid., annex I.B, paras. 1–3).

6. The estimate of $166,200 for operational costs includes provision for minor alterations of premises to be used for the negotiations between the parties ($5,000); rental of vehicles for local transportation ($5,600); commercial communications ($6,000); office furniture for the conference room where negotiations will take place ($10,000); acquisition of data-processing and other equipment, spare parts and supplies ($102,400); supplies and services ($27,200) and air and surface freight ($10,000).

7. **The Advisory Committee recommends that an amount of $1,413,400 be charged against the provision for special political missions requested under section 3, Political affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003 for the Special Adviser on Cyprus for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2002. The Committee will take into account the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/56/25/Add.2) when it resumes consideration of the estimates contained in documents A/C.5/56/25 and Add.1 in February 2002 (see documents A/56/7/Add.5, para. 5, and A/56/7/Add.6, para. 11, above).**

Notes

[1] S/2001/1182.

[2] S/2001/1162.

Annex

Letter dated 5 July 2001 from the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Secretary-General

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the Controller's letter of 27 June 2001 seeking the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $374,400 relating to the Special Adviser on Cyprus. This request is made pursuant to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 54/252 of 23 December 1999 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 2000–2001.

By a letter dated 5 June 2001 (S/2001/557), the President of the Security Council informed you that the Council had taken note of your indication that efforts related to your mission of good offices in Cyprus would continue at least throughout the current year.

As indicated in the Controller's letter, the initial requirements of your Special Adviser on Cyprus estimated at $711,800 were charged against the commitment authority granted to you in paragraph 1 (*a*) of General Assembly resolution 54/252 and were reported to the Assembly in the context of the first performance report for the biennium 2000–2001.

As also indicated in the letter, the General Assembly approved net additional resources of $35,400 for the mission, for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2001, after taking into account the unencumbered balance of $409,300 from the initial commitment authority; after recosting, the total appropriation for the mission amounted to $751,800.

The Advisory Committee notes from the Controller's letter that a total of $624,400 would be required for the continuation of the mission of good offices in Cyprus for another six-month period, ending 31 December 2001.

The Advisory Committee also notes from the letter that, to date, a total of $501,500 has been incurred, resulting in an unencumbered balance of $250,000. Accordingly, the additional requirements for the continuation of the mission until the end of 2001 would amount to $374,400.

Pursuant to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 54/252, the Advisory Committee concurs in your request to enter into commitments in the amount not exceeding $374,400. The Committee notes from the Controller's letter that this matter shall be reverted to in the context of the second performance report for the biennium 2000–2001.

(*Signed*) C.S.M. **Mselle**
Chairman

Document A/56/7/Add.8

Ninth report

Estimates in respect of matters of which the Security Council is seized

[Original: English]
[4 March 2002]

I. Introduction

1. In December 2001, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions considered three reports of the Secretary-General concerning estimates in respect of matters of which the Security Council is seized (A/C.5/56/25 and Add.1 and 2) containing proposed resource requirements for 17 special political missions. For the 15 missions dealt with in the report of the Secretary-General of 10 December 2001 (A/C.5/56/25), the Advisory Committee recommended approval of a charge of $8 million against the provision for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003 for the period from 1 January to 31 March 2002, pending a detailed review by the Committee in February 2002 and subsequent action by the General Assembly (see document A/56/7/Add.5, paras. 5 and 7). For the United Nations Office in Burundi dealt with in the report of the Secretary-General of 18 December 2001(A/C.5/56/25/Add.1), the Committee recommended approval of an amount of $1,700,000 pending the above-mentioned review and action by the Assembly (see document A/56/7/Add.6 above, para. 11). For the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus dealt with in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 December 2001(A/C.5/56/25/Add.2), the Committee recommended approval of the estimate of $1,413,400 for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2002 (see document A/56/7/Add.7 above, para. 7). In its resolution 56/255 of 24 December 2001 the Assembly approved the amounts recommended by the Committee.

2. In accordance with its recommendation in paragraph 5 of its report of 12 December 2001 (see document A/56/7/Add.5 above), the Advisory Committee has conducted a detailed review of the issue of charges, as submitted in the reports of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of matters of which the Security Council is seized (A/C.5/56/25 and Add.1 and 2), against the provision of $98,338,700 for special political missions under section 3 of the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003. The Committee also had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed resource requirements for two additional missions (A/C.5/56/25/Add.3). During its review, the Committee met with the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and other representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarifications. The statement made by the Under-Secretary-General during the meeting is contained in annex I to the present report.

3. The reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/56/25 and Add.1–3) contain estimates for 19 special political missions authorized by the Security Council totalling $41,458,500. Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with updated estimated charges against the provision for special political missions in the biennium 2002–2003, including missions authorized by both the Security Council and the General Assembly, amounting to $64,035,400 (see annex II to the present report).

II. General considerations

4. The Advisory Committee was informed that the proposed staffing of the missions amounted to 416 staff for missions authorized by the Security Council and 360 for those authorized by the General Assembly, for a total of 776. In view of the need to fill vacancies quickly in missions with mandates that are often short, the Committee enquired as to the recruitment procedures followed. It was informed that the streamlined procedures used for peacekeeping missions were also followed for special political missions.

5. The Advisory Committee discussed the issue of the timing of the submission of estimates for special political missions, which, as indicated in its report of 12 December 2001 (see document A/56/7/Add.5 above, para.4) had been a matter of concern to it when it considered the estimates in December. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that, of the missions for which estimates were submitted in December, three were established after the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003 was submitted to the Committee in April, namely, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan. **In the opinion of the Committee, closer cooperation is needed between the Departments of Political Affairs, Peacekeeping Operations and Management to facilitate the submission of estimates for special political missions early in the sessions of the Committee and the General Assembly.**

6. **The presentation of the report on revised estimates in respect of matters of which the Security Council is seized requires improvement. The introduction should provide a more comprehensive explanation of the nature of the missions, their mandates and, to the extent possible, programmes of activities. The Advisory Committee notes that details are provided to the Security Council; however, this does not obviate the need to justify fully resource requirements in documentation submitted to the General Assembly. Furthermore, the Committee requests that future reports contain adequate information on performance. The Committee stresses, however, that future reports should be succinct and certainly not larger than the document currently before the Committee.**

7. The Advisory Committee held a general discussion with the representatives of the Secretary-General on a number of issues relating to special political missions. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs described the various aspects of these missions, which range from good offices led by a senior representative of the Secretary-General without a permanent presence in the field, to field missions led by representatives of the Secretary-General or mission heads that carry out peacemaking, monitoring/observation and peace-building activities, to sanctions monitoring bodies based at Headquarters. The Under-Secretary-General gave some details of the concept of post-conflict peace-building support offices, of which there are currently four – in the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Tajikistan (see annex I to the present report).

8. The Advisory Committee enquired about the fact that the bulk of the resources requested for the missions pertained to administrative and logistic support. It was informed that the work of the peace-building support offices was not intended to be operational; rather, it was to focus on advocacy – providing political guidance; developing, in close cooperation with the United Nations country team and other partners of the United Nations system, a peace-building strategy; helping newly elected Governments to manage the political and security crises they face; facilitating dialogue between international financial institutions and the Government; and promoting good-neighbourliness in cooperation with regional and subregional organizations.

9. The Advisory Committee notes that, in some of the missions, the ratio of support/logistic personnel to substantive personnel is high. **The Committee recommends that consideration be given to outsourcing more of the support costs wherever this is feasible and cost-effective. Furthermore, cooperation between the United Nations and other actors in the field should be pursued in order to optimize support resources.**

10. **The Advisory Committee emphasizes that proposals by the Secretary-General for the establishment of new missions should be accompanied by an analysis of whether the establishment of the mission is the best option under the circumstances. It may be necessary to rely on the work of Headquarters or on work done by others in the United Nations system until the time is ripe for the establishment of the mission. The Committee cautions that there is a risk of establishing offices that are poorly funded, poorly staffed, stretched to the limit and therefore only minimally effective. Furthermore, before missions are established, it should be determined whether the functions required could be carried out by other offices or actors in the region. The role of special representatives of the Secretary-**

General and special political missions should be clearly identified in a manner that ensures that they are complementary and that there is no duplication of function.

11. **The Advisory Committee has, in the past, expressed its concern that a number of special missions could appear to duplicate one another. Specifically, the Committee points to the multiplicity of advisers, envoys and offices dealing with African issues. The Committee is not questioning the need for any of the above or suggesting that they should be abolished. The Committee recognizes that the African continent is large, with complex, often intractable, problems that require multifaceted approaches. Efforts should therefore be made to ensure that the work and objectives of the various activities are, to the extent possible, complementary.**

12. The Advisory Committee welcomes the statement by the Under-Secretary-General that the Department of Political Affairs approaches the establishment and maintenance of peace-building offices with caution. With regard to the criteria for establishing such offices, the Under-Secretary-General stated that "they should be established where there is a clear need for sustained international engagement in helping countries emerging from conflict to consolidate peace and they should cease to exist once a modicum of normalcy has been re-established" (see annex I to the present report). In this connection, the Committee was provided with the report of a joint review mission on the United Nations post-conflict peace-building support offices, which was undertaken by the Department of Political Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme. The mission produced a number of lessons learned and recommendations, which included:

(*a*) The imperative of a peace-building strategy;

(*b*) The identification of minimum preconditions for the success of peace-building offices;

(*c*) The need to have a clear understanding by all the stakeholders of the core functions of a peace-building mandate;

(*d*) The importance of an explicit delineation of responsibilities and functions between the peace-building office and the rest of the country team;

(*e*) The need for adequate staffing and financial resources from the regular budget;

(*f*) The importance of rationalizing and adapting existing planning and programming instruments;

(*g*) Enhancing relations between the Representative of the Secretary-General and the Resident Coordinator;

(*h*) Elaborating benchmarks for the eventual withdrawal of a peace-building office.

13. **The Advisory Committee recalls paragraph II.7 of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001[1] in which it requested a clarification of the role of the Departments of Political Affairs, Peacekeeping Operations and Management in the administration of funds for special political missions. The Committee considers that coordination between the departments could be improved.**

III. Illustrative comments on four specific missions

A. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau

14. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 5.30 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/56/25) that the authorities of Guinea-Bissau have commended the work of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau, which was established in 1999, and "have requested the extension of its mandate until the next legislative and presidential election". The estimate for the one-year period from 1 January to 31 December 2002 amounts to $2,893,300, as compared to the appropriation for the two-year period from 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2001 of $5,219,400. The information in section II.F and annex VI of the report,

however, does not fully explain the mandate of the mission and the related costs, nor is there an indication of the role of other partners in peace-building support. No explanation is given of the function of the 15 international and 13 local level staff. No programmes are indicated in annex VI.A, section IV, and the mission has only one civilian police adviser and two military advisers. Thus, the bulk of the resources relates to administrative support.

15. **The Advisory Committee does not question the need for the mission; however, it stresses the need for greater clarity concerning what the mission is required to perform in the light of the proposed resources. The Committee considers that this is one of the missions that should consider the possibility of outsourcing support costs.**

B. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic

16. As indicated in paragraph 5.33 of the report of the Secretary-General (ibid.), the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic was established by the Security Council on 15 February 2000. Annex VII.A to the report shows total estimated requirements for the Office for 2002 of $4,628,500, as compared to the appropriation of $6,196,200 for the period from 15 February 2000 to 31 December 2001. Proposed staffing consists of 24 international staff and 32 local staff, for a total of 56, which represents an increase of 14 over the previous mandate period.

17. **In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, the report needs to contain a much clearer statement of the exact mandate of the mission as authorized by the Security Council.** The Committee notes that, in the case of this mission also, the bulk of the requested resources relate to administrative and logistics support. Estimates for substantive programmes, as discussed in paragraphs 20 to 25 of annex VII.B to the report, total only $463,300. The estimate for the human rights programme amounts to $213,500 and includes activities related to institution-building, support to civil society and human rights education and promotion. The Committee points out that these programmes are also undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

18. **The Advisory Committee notes that the estimates for the Office contain no clear statement of objectives, no work plan and no indication of the role of other partners operating in the area.**

C. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa

19. An inter-agency multidisciplinary mission sent to 11 West African countries in March 2001 recommended the establishment of a subregional office.[2] By his letters dated 25 June and 26 November 2001,[3] the Secretary-General indicated his intention to establish the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa. In a letter dated 29 November 2001,[4] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa was established in November 2001.

20. As shown in annex IV.A to the report of the Secretary-General (ibid.), the estimates for the Office for the period from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2003 total $4,043,700, and include provision for 8 international staff, including a post of Under-Secretary-General for the Special Representative, and 11 local level staff. In addition, provision is made for the services of two experts to organize workshops and prepare reports on thematic issues. The Advisory Committee notes that operational costs amount to $983,300 and that, of the 19 posts proposed, only 5 of the Professional posts (excluding that of the Under-Secretary-General) are substantive.

21. **During the course of its meetings with the representatives of the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee was briefed on the mandate and objectives of the Office (see annex I to the present report). The Committee notes that in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid.) only minimal information is given on the role and activities of the mission**

and little information is given, other than generic job titles, on the activities to be performed by the staff requested in annex IV.B. Future reports should contain such information.

D. United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building

22. The United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building was established in June 2000. By a letter dated 26 May 2000,[5] the Secretary-General proposed the establishment of the mission for a limited time to pursue the objectives of post-conflict peace-building and consolidation. In a letter dated 1 June 2000,[6] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council took note with appreciation of his letter. As indicated in paragraph 5.61 of the report of the Secretary-General (ibid.), by a letter dated 7 May 2001,[7] the Secretary-General apprised the Security Council of the positive role played by the Office and stated his intention to continue the activities of the Office for a further period of one year, until 1 June 2002. **However, no information is given concerning why the mission is being extended and what it would accomplish in one year, or, indeed, what would remain to be accomplished. This information should be provided in future reports.** Section II.L and annex XII of the report of the Secretary-General contain only minimal information on mandates, objectives, programmes and results.

IV. Conclusion and recommendation

23. The exchange between the Advisory Committee and the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and other representatives was useful and informative. The Committee expresses its intention to keep the matter under review and, in that context, to hold similar meetings on a regular basis.

24. **Bearing in mind its observations and recommendations in the paragraphs above, the Advisory Committee recommends approval of a charge of $41,458,500, inclusive of the amount of $11,113,400 approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/255, for the 19 special political missions dealt with in the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/56/25 and Add.1–3) against the provision for special political missions requested under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003.**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/54/7).

[2] See S/2001/434.

[3] S/2001/1128.

[4] S/2001/1129.

[5] S/2000/518.

[6] S/2000/519.

[7] S/2001/445.

Annex I

Statement of the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (25 February 2002)

General

Missions led by the Department of Political Affairs vary considerably in their mandate, size and duration. Their typology ranges from those which focus on good offices led by a senior representative of the Secretary-General without a permanent presence in the field, to field missions led by representatives of the Secretary-General/heads of mission that carry out peacemaking, monitoring/observation and peace-building activities, to sanctions-monitoring bodies based at Headquarters.

Some of these missions are mandated by the General Assembly, others relate to matters of which the Security Council is seized. The focus of today's discussion is the latter category.

The following are a few examples of the various types of activity that come under the general rubric of Department of Political Affairs-led missions:

- The Special Adviser of the Secretary-General (in the Horn of Africa) is tasked with enhancing the United Nations involvement in the regional peacemaking effort in the Horn of Africa, but is not based in the region;
- The United Nations Political Office in Somalia is focused on the specific situation in Somalia. It monitors the situation in that country and assists Somalis in their effort to achieve national reconciliation;
- The four peace-building support offices (United Nations Peace-building Support Office in **Liberia**, United Nations Peace-building Support Office in **Guinea-Bissau**, United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the **Central African Republic** and United Nations **Tajikistan** Office of Peace-building are field missions that work to foster the fragile peace that needs nurturing after the end of violent conflict;
- The Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA and the Counter-Terrorism Committee belong to a different category. The former, made up of five experts, investigates violations and monitors compliance with a specific set of sanctions imposed against one party in the conflict in Angola. The latter is a committee of the whole of the Security Council established in the aftermath of the 11 September attacks in the United States by Council resolution 1373 (2001), which set out a comprehensive agenda of activities to counter and bring to justice terrorists and those who harbour, aid and support them. A secretariat has been established within the Security Council Affairs Division to service the Committee.

In the last year the following activities have been added: the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa, the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General (for the Horn of Africa), the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, which will become a part of the future United Nations mission in that country that will also absorb the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan.

Significant political developments on the ground have resulted in the expansion of the mandates of some missions, notably the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville and the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic.

Missions that have served their purpose have been closed (such as the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti).

Post-conflict peace-building

Post-conflict peace-building is a broad concept that deals with the transition from conflict to peace.

Post-conflict peace-building support offices are a relatively new experiment. The first was established in 1997 in Liberia as part of an exit strategy for the Economic Community of West African States/United Nations peacekeeping operation. Since then, three additional offices have been established, in Guinea-Bissau, the Central African Republic and Tajikistan.

In general terms, there are four types of situation requiring United Nations peace-building assistance: (*a*) in situations where there is no peace operation; (*b*) during a multi-dimensional United Nations peace operation; (*c*) in places of armed conflict where there is no peace operation; and (*d*) in post-conflict situations, to which the four Department of Political Affairs-led missions belong.

These offices are not operational entities. They do not engage in development or reconstruction activities.

They are transitional arrangements whose primary purpose is to help safeguard and nurture the fragile, post-conflict democratic institutions, promote national reconciliation, strengthen the rule of law and the respect for human rights.

The concept of post-conflict peace-building is analogous to the need for patients to take the full dose of antibiotics even when the symptoms of the infection are no longer apparent.

These missions strive to help create an enabling political and security environment for the rest of the United Nations system and its national and international partners to do their job.

Peace-building support offices carry out this function in roughly the following manner:

First, they develop, in close cooperation with the United Nations country team and other partners of the United Nations system, an integrated peace-building strategy that ensures that political and development assistance objectives are mutually supportive.

Secondly, they lend, as necessary, their political support to the mobilization of resources for the actions and programmes outlined in the strategy.

Thirdly, they help, through their good offices, newly elected Governments to manage the political and security crises they invariably face in a post-electoral, post-peacekeeping phase. The aim is to sustain the peace, to help prevent these societies from sliding back into conflict.

Fourthly, they facilitate dialogue between international financial institutions and the Government.

Fifthly, because a post-conflict situation usually affects and is affected by developments in neighbouring countries, peace-building support offices are often called upon to help promote good-neighbourliness and dialogue, in close cooperation with the relevant regional or subregional organizations.

Finally, they take the lead or participate in planning and organizing activities aimed at promoting national reconciliation and promoting the respect for human rights, and, where the capacity exists, provide advice in security-sector-related reforms.

It must be emphasized, however, that the Department of Political Affairs approaches the establishment and maintenance of peace-building offices with considerable caution. They should be established where there is a clear need for sustained international engagement in helping countries emerging from conflict to consolidate peace, and they should cease to exist once a reasonable degree of normalcy has been re-established.

With this in mind, in 2001 the Department of Political Affairs, together with the United Nations Development Programme, undertook a review of the four offices, which produced a series of lessons learned and recommendations that are being put into practice. Indeed, some of the lessons have been incorporated in the new budget proposals before you.

Relationship between mandates and responsibilities of certain offices

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa

An inter-agency fact-finding mission to 11 West African countries in 2001 recommended the establishment of a subregional office. This responded to the wish of these countries for an integrated approach in the United Nations response to the multifaceted problems confronting West Africa.

Many of the national problems that affect specific country situations are transnational in origin and effect (for example, the illicit circulation of small arms, refugees, alliances among various armed dissident groups and former combatants, drug trafficking and infectious diseases). The added value of the Office is to ensure that these problems are dealt with from subregional perspectives that complement the national responses.

The mandate clearly stipulates that the Office will carry out its core functions with due regard to the specific mandates of the United Nations organizations as well as the peacekeeping operations and peace-building offices in the region.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General would have no line authority over such operations or offices, or over any of the regional presences of operational agencies. He or she will maintain, however, a close working relationship with all of them for the purposes of carrying the facilitative/catalytic mandate entrusted to the Office.

Therefore, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa would not be a new operational entity of the United Nations system.

Unless entrusted by the Secretary-General with specific good offices roles, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would not deal with country-specific issues.

Post of Assistant Secretary-General for the United Nations Office in Burundi

The mandates of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Great Lakes region and the United Nations Office in Burundi are different. The primary role of the latter is to help implement the peace process in Burundi, while the Office for the Great Lakes is charged with looking at the cross-cutting issues in the region – security, minority rights, refugees, etc. – and facilitating their resolution through the instrument of an international conference convened jointly by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. The conference is intended to address those issues whose resolution was not given priority consideration in the Lusaka or Arusha agreements.

In the absence of a political appointee (Assistant Secretary-General or Under-Secretary-General) for Burundi, the Secretary-General assigned his Special Representative for the Great Lakes region to head the United Nations effort in support of Mr. Mandela's facilitation in the Burundi peace process and to represent him at meetings on Burundi in Arusha and elsewhere.

Subsequently, in consultation with Mr. Mandela and the leaders of the region, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General was appointed Chairman of the Implementation Monitoring Committee for the Arusha Agreement and of its Executive Committee.

With the repatriation of the Implementation Monitoring Committee to Burundi early in 2002 and the need for its Chairman to devote himself full time to its work and that of the Executive Committee, it became obvious that the Special Representative for the Great Lakes region could not continue to perform both functions.

Since the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as Chairman of the Implementation Monitoring Committee was done in consultation with Mr. Mandela and other leaders in the region and in view of the priority given to Burundi by the Security Council, it became necessary to request a post of Assistant Secretary-General for Burundi to accommodate the Chairman of the Implementation Monitoring Committee and head of the new United Nations Office in the country.

Annex II

Approved and anticipated charges against the provision for special political missions in the biennium 2002–2003

(In United States dollars)

Missions	*Total estimated requirements*	*Charges approved during the fifty-sixth session*	*Additional charges anticipated to be approved during the first part of the resumed fifty-sixth session*	**Total charges**	*Current mandate*
	a	*b*	*c*	**d (b+c)**	
A. Authorized by the General Assembly					
1. Central American peace process	188 500	188 500	-	**188 500**	1 year (resolution 56/224)
2. United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala	14 755 100	14 755 100	-	**14 755 100**	1 year (resolution 56/223)
3. United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan	7 355 400	7 355 400	-	**7 355 400**	1 year (resolution 56/220 A)
4. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Myanmar	277 900	277 900	-	**277 900**	1 year (resolution 56/231)
Total, General Assembly mandates	**22 576 900**	**22 576 900**	**-**	**22 576 900**	
B. Authorized by the Security Council					
5. United Nations Office in Burundi	6 925 800	1 700 000	5 225 800	**6 925 800**	1 year (S/2001/1207)
6. Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for southern Lebanon	950 400	237 600	712 800	**950 400**	1 year (S/2001/1168)
7. United Nations Political Office in Somalia	1 892 600	237 000	1 655 600	**1 892 600**	2 years (S/2001/1098)
8. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville	1 543 400	332 600	1 210 800	**1 543 400**	1 year (S/2001/1028)
9. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia	1 835 200	446 100	1 389 100	**1 835 200**	1 year (S/2001/982)
10. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Africa	101 900	101 900	-	**101 900**	1 year (S/2001/1032)
11. Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region	1 654 500	359 100	1 295 400	**1 654 500**	1 year (S/2001/1096)
12. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau	2 722 700	676 300	2 046 400	**2 722 700**	1 year (S/2001/961)
13. United Nations Office in Angola	2 327 000	1 939 700	387 300	**2 327 000**	3.5 months, until 15 April 2002 (S/2001/973)
14. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa	1 089 900	230 200	859 700	**1 089 900**	1 year (S/2001/1179)

Missions	*Total estimated requirements*	*Charges approved during the fifty-sixth session*	*Additional charges anticipated to be approved during the first part of the resumed fifty-sixth session*	**Total charges**	*Current mandate*
	a	*b*	*c*	**d (b+c)**	
15. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic	4 628 500	661 500	3 967 000	**4 628 500**	1 year (S/PRST/2001/25)
16. Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA	713 900	611 900	102 000	**713 900**	3.5 months, until 19 April 2002 (Security Council resolution 1374 (2001))
17. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus	1 413 400	1 413 400	-	**1 413 400**	1 year (S/2001/1183)
18. United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building	772 900	463 700	309 200	**772 900**	5 months, until 1 June 2002 (S/2001/446)
19. Counter-Terrorism Committee	2 126 000	510 600	1 615 400	**2 126 000**	Open (Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and S/2001/986)
20. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan	3 116 800	779 200	2 337 600	**3 116 800**	Open (S/2001/937)
21. Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 323 100	-	1 323 100	**1 323 100**	6 months (1 February–31 July 2002) (S/2002/139)
22. Monitoring Group established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1363 (2001)	2 276 800	-	2 276 800	**2 276 800**	1 year, until 19 January 2003 (Security Council resolutions 1363 (2001) and 1390 (2002))
23. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa	4 043 700	412 600	3 631 100	**4 043 700**	2 years (S/2001/1129)
Total, Security Council mandates	**41 458 500**	**1' 113 400**	**30 345 100**	**41 458 500**	
Total, General Assembly and Security Council	**64 035 400**	**33 690 300**	**30 345 100**	**64 035 400**	

Summary		
Amount appropriated by the General Assembly for the biennium 2002–2003 for special political missions		98 338 700
Total charges approved by the General Assembly during its fifty-sixth session	33 690 300	
Additional charges requested for approval during the first part of the resumed fifty-sixth session	30 345 100	
Total (approved and to be approved)		64 035 400
Unallocated balance of the provision, after approval of all the charges reflected above		34 303 300

Document A/56/7/Add.9

Tenth report

Strengthening the security and safety of United Nations premises

[Original: English]
[9 May 2002]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the security and safety of United Nations premises (A/56/848), which contains supplementary programme budget proposals under sections 16, Economic and social development in Africa, 17, Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific, 19, Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 20, Economic and social development in Western Asia, 27C–G, Common support services, 30, Special expenses, 31, Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance, and 32, Staff assessment, and income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003. The supplementary budget requests are pursuant to United Nations financial regulations 3.8 and 3.9 and relate to the implementation of the proposed measures to strengthen the security and safety of United Nations premises. During its consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. The report of the Secretary-General contains cost estimates for the long-term strengthening of security and safety based on a comprehensive review of arrangements at Headquarters and other main locations, supplemented by findings of security assessment missions to the United Nations Office at Nairobi and to the regional commissions. The total cost estimates under the regular budget amount to $57,785,300 (net of staff assessment).

3. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 44), the additional requirements of $57,785,300 are over and above the related provisions for security already approved in the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003. In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes that the most immediate short-term specific needs were identified in the course of the security and safety assessment exercise during 2001 and that the related requirements, totalling $3,573,600, were incorporated into the second performance report for the biennium 2000–2001 (ibid., para. 4).

4. The Secretary-General estimates that, during the biennium 2002–2003, one-time costs related to the proposed measures to strengthen the security and safety of United Nations premises would amount to a total of $44,861,400, as follows:

(*a*) Headquarters – $27,952,000 for the alteration and improvement of existing premises and infrastructure s[illegible] as well as for the acquisition of security-related equipment and other non-recurrent security requirements (ibid., para. 13);

(*b*) United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) – $14,595,200 for alteration and improvement of existing premises and security structures and the acquisition of related equipment (ibid., para. 18);

(*c*) United Nations Office at Nairobi – $808,400 for alteration and improvement of the security-related structures and the acquisition of security and safety equipment (ibid., para. 27);

(*d*) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) – $346,200 for alteration and improvement of security-related structures and the acquisition of related equipment (ibid., para. 32);

(*e*) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) – $180,200 for alteration and improvement of security-related structures and the acquisition of related equipment (ibid., para. 35);

(*f*) Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) – $169,200 for alteration and improvement of the physical and security-related structures and acquisition of security-related equipment (ibid., para. 39);

(*g*) Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) – $810,200 (ibid., para. 43).

5. Additional information on the one-time costs of security-related measures in the area of construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance is also contained in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., annex I, paras. 39–45). In the course of its deliberations, the Advisory Committee enquired into the basis on which these estimates were arrived at and was informed that, in a number of instances, the estimates reflect only the magnitude of probable costs (see para. 17 below). **The Committee is fully cognizant of the importance of improving security arrangements of premises at Headquarters and other United Nations Offices. The Committee trusts, however, that physical security improvements proposed by the Secretary-General, such as security barriers, fences, tents and other structural additions, would not impact adversely upon the architectural integrity of the United Nations premises.**

6. With respect to Headquarters, the Advisory Committee notes from the report of the Secretary-General (A/56/848, para. 13) that the one-time costs of $27,952,000 include a provision of $17,028,000 for the cost of the security improvements originally envisaged in the capital master plan.[1] The report also contains cost estimates for security-related projects of the capital master plan, which, it is now proposed, are to be moved forward and implemented without delay (ibid., annex II). The Committee recalls that the Secretary-General, in his report on the capital master plan, pointed out that the United Nations Headquarters complex in New York no longer conforms to current safety, fire and building codes and is deficient in terms of meeting modern-day security requirements.

7. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (A/56/848, para. 11 (*c*) (i)), detection, surveillance and preventive measures at Headquarters would be expanded beyond their current time slots to include weekends and evenings. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the coverage would be provided by the canine explosive-detection team, the services of which are obtained on a contractual basis. **The Committee trusts, in this connection, that the Secretary-General would explore all alternatives to the current contractual arrangement.**

8. The estimated recurrent costs amount to $12,923,900 for the biennium 2002–2003, the bulk of which is attributable mainly to the proposed increase of 130 posts, resulting in resource growth of $7,410,800 and to increased requirements under general operating expenses ($3,642,900) and contractual services ($1,935,800).

9. Resource growth of $7,410,800 is proposed under posts, reflecting the establishment under the regular budget of 130 new posts during the biennium 2002-2003 for strengthening the implementation of the Secretary-General's measures to strengthen the security and safety of United Nations premises, as follows:

	Office of Central Support Services	*Office of Human Resources Management*	*UNOG*	*ESCAP*	*ECLAC*	*ESCWA*	**Total**
P-4/3	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
P-2/1	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
General Service (Principal level)	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
General Service (Other level)	13	2	12	-	-	-	**27**
Local level	-	-	-	30	9	21	**60**
Security Service	36	-	-	-	-	-	**36**
Trades and Crafts	4	-	-	-	-	-	**4**
Total	**54**	**2**	**14**	**30**	**9**	**21**	**130**

10. Moreover, the Advisory Committee notes that the Secretary-General proposes to convert 22 Local level temporary posts utilized for security officers at the United Nations Office at Nairobi into established posts and to establish six posts outside the regular budget, including four temporary posts, for security officers in the Security and Safety Service at the United Nations Office at Vienna, to be financed on a cost-sharing basis by the organizations located at the Vienna International Centre. With regard to the proposed conversion of 22 Local level posts at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, the Committee points out that this proposal is consistent with recommendations of the Committee on a related matter in its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001.[2]

11. The Advisory Committee notes from the report, that the Secretary-General's proposals reflect, inter alia, the provisions of General Assembly resolution 55/232, whereby the Assembly declared that activities that could compromise the safety and security of delegations, staff and visitors could not be outsourced (ibid., para. 7). The Committee notes that the 65 Local level posts out of the 130 new posts requested for strengthening the security and safety of United Nations premises represent a conversion of work-months currently financed through contractual arrangements and general temporary assistance, as follows:

ESCAP	30 Local level	Reflecting an equal replacement in terms of working time of 20 contractual security personnel currently working a 12-hour shift (A/56/848, annex I, para. 4)
ECLAC	6 Local level	Replacing 4 contractual security officers, currently working a 12-hour shift (ibid., para. 8)
ESCWA	21 Local level	Replacing an equal number of contractual security personnel (ibid., para. 13)
Office of Central Support Services	8 Local level	Reflecting a conversion to regular status of 8 posts that are currently funded from general temporary assistance (ibid., para. 20)

12. The Advisory Committee sought information on the financial implications for the current biennium of the proposed conversion of the 65 posts reflected in the table above and was informed that the total additional cost would be $1,861,000 (see para. 8 above). The corresponding reductions under contractual services, general temporary assistance and overtime are:

Office	*Object of expenditure*	*Reduction (United States dollars)*
ESCAP	Contractual security services	92 400
	Overtime	40 000
ECLAC	General operating expenses	70 000
ESCWA	Contractual security services	408 900
Department of Management/Office of Central Support Services (Security and Safety Service)	General temporary assistance	210 000
	Overtime	200 000
Total		**1 021 300**

Thus, the net additional cost of the proposed conversion of 65 posts amounts to $839,700 for the biennium 2002–2003.

13. **The continuing need for the level of security support to be approved by the General Assembly on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General should be kept under review and reported in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005.**

14. The report of the Secretary-General contains a proposal for additional requirements of $2.3 million for insuring United Nations premises for the current biennium. These requirements reflect the substantial increase in insurance premiums and certain limitations in the scope of insurance coverage experienced since the events of 11 September 2001. The Advisory Committee was provided, upon request, with a summary note on the property insurance policy covering the period from 1 December 2001 to 1 December 2002, which is contained in the annex to the present report. The Committee intends to revert to the issue of insurance coverage in the context of its further consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the capital master plan.

15. The report of the Secretary-General contains information on the role and responsibilities of host countries in providing the required protection to the United Nations (ibid., para. 6). The Advisory Committee notes, in particular, that the security of the United Nations at every duty station is primarily the responsibility of the host country. **The Committee stresses, in this connection, the need for the closest collaboration between the United Nations and the appropriate host Government authorities in working out measures necessary to ensure security and safety at United Nations premises.**

16. The Advisory Committee notes from the report of the Secretary-General that a budgetary provision of $5.6 million would be proposed in the context of the proposed budget for the biennium 2004–2005 in connection with the installation of the intermediate surveillance system at the United Nations Office at Geneva (second phase of the project)(ibid., para. 18). The Committee sought information on other budgetary provisions related to strengthening of security and safety of United Nations premises that might be required during the biennium 2004–2005. According to the Secretariat, budgetary provisions (at this stage, uncosted) may be required for:

(*a*) Delayed impact on the proposed programme budget for 2004–2005 of the 130 new posts proposed in the context of the report of the Secretary-General at the standard 50/65 per cent rate of staff costs;

(*b*) Contractual services: ongoing training activities for security staff; and ongoing testing for biochemical and bio-terrorist threats;

(*c*) General operating expenses: rental charges for premises at Headquarters for back-up Security Control Centre, off-site non-governmental organization resource centre and off-site mail and delivery receiving and processing facility; service contracts for ongoing maintenance and upgrade of the security-related facilities and equipment proposed in the report of the Secretary-General; higher costs of insurance of premises;

(*d*) Improvements and major maintenance of premises: there may be security-related requirements in various duty stations, in particular in the regional commissions, under section 31, for regular ongoing major maintenance and replacement of the security physical structures due to life span (the proposals addressed in the report of the Secretary-General cover only the upgrades/expansions of security infrastructures, not regular alterations/maintenance).

On the other hand, one-time requirements detailed in the report, largely under construction, totalling $44,861,400, would not be continued in 2004–2005.

17. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 44), the additional appropriation requested would be covered under the provisions contained in General Assembly resolution 41/213, concerning extraordinary expenses, as well as under Assembly resolution 42/211. Accordingly, in the view of the Secretary-General, the additional requirements of $57,785,300 (net of staff assessment) should be treated outside the procedures relating to the use and operation of the contingency fund. **The Advisory Committee concurs with this analysis.**

18. The report of the Secretary-General outlines the action to be taken by the General Assembly (ibid., para. 45). **Taking into account its comments, observations and recommendations in the paragraphs above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the Assembly appropriate the amount of $57,785,300 (net of staff assessment) for the biennium 2002–2003 for the implementation of the measures contained in the report of the Secretary-General to**

strengthen the security and safety of United Nations premises. The Committee cautions that any additional appropriation that the Assembly may wish to authorize in connection with the report of the Secretary-General should be used strictly for the purposes for which the appropriation was authorized, that is, the security-related projects indicated in that report.

19. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the question of any additional assessment that may be required in connection with strengthening the security and safety of United Nations premises should be considered by the General Assembly in the context of its review of the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003.**[3]

20. **The Advisory Committee further recommends that the one-time provision of $44,861,400 proposed by the Secretary-General for upgrading the physical and security infrastructures be placed in a separate account to be administered in a manner similar to that in effect for accounts established for construction projects. In this connection, the Secretary-General should, on a regular basis, prepare progress reports on the implementation of measures related to strengthening the security and safety of United Nations premises, which should contain updated detailed cost estimates, as well as performance data relating to the measures approved by the General Assembly on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General.**

Notes

[1] A/55/117 and Add.1.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/54/7), para.52.

[3] Ibid., *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/56/7).

Annex

Note on the property insurance policy for the period from 1 December 2001 to 1 December 2002

1. When the United Nations property insurance policy for 2000–2001 expired, the lead underwriter, "Allianz", which had insured the United Nations Headquarters property for a number of years, chose to exercise its cancellation right and not to renew the policy under expiring terms and conditions.

2. The United Nations faced great difficulties in negotiating a new policy, largely due to unfavourable perception of the United Nations risk. In addition, the market conditions following the events of 11 September 2001 were very difficult, with stricter conditions of coverage, higher deductibles and soaring premiums. In the light of these developments and given imminent expiry of the policy, the United Nations has decided to follow the advice of insurance experts and vigorously seek best terms and conditions from the existing underwriters rather than attempt to tender property risks to the markets at large.

3. The renewal terms are significantly less favourable than the expiring policy, and the United Nations premium has been increased. Instead of one policy, the coverage has been split between Allianz and followers (81.5 per cent) and the London market (18.5 per cent), and two separate policies have been issued. The term of the new policies is one year.

4. Given the fact that Allianz and followers cover only 81.5 per cent of the total risk, the United Nations had to identify other underwriters to cover the remaining risk. That was an exhaustive process covering all significant insurance markets. Finally, the remaining 18.5 per cent of the risk had to be placed on London/Lloyd's market, which, although unfavourable, was the only option to secure the balance of the risk. London/Lloyd's has agreed to a joint claims adjustment arrangement with Allianz in the event of a loss. The renewal of the policy under these conditions was approved by the Headquarters Committee on Contracts on 30 November 2001.

5. The policies will cover the reported buildings and contents, and also the "time element", such as some aspects of extra expense (e.g., leasing another space if an existing building is damaged through a peril insured under the policy), or loss of rent (e.g., if a building is damaged through the period insured under the policy and the rent from tenants is foregone). Among significant perils specifically excluded from coverage are terrorism, as well as boiler and machinery breakdown.

6. Both policies have an overall limit of $375 million per occurrence (significantly lower than the value of the largest single property). Allianz quoted $50,000 deductible for each and every loss (except $250,000 for flood, earthquake and volcanic eruption). There is a sublimit of $5 million for flood and earthquake, except for certain overseas locations (Ethiopia and Chile), where additional sublimits up to $25 million were purchased. Lloyd's share of the risk is subject to a $500,000 deductible for each and every loss.

7. Although the property insurance policy for the period from 1 December 2001 to 1 December 2002 has been finalized, improvements on the United Nations Headquarters complex remain an urgent issue to be addressed. One of the consequences of the upheaval in the insurance markets, regarding property in particular, is that insurers are far more demanding than before in their underwriting standards and requirements, rejecting risks that, pre-11 September, could easily have been ignored. The fact that the United Nations Headquarters complex does not conform to present-day fire safety standards puts the United Nations at a disadvantage in setting terms.

Document A/56/7/Add.10

Eleventh report

Estimates in respect of matters of which the Security Council is seized: United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

[Original: English]
[9 May 2002]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed resource requirements of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) for a period of 12 months from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003 (A/C.5/56/25/Add.4). During its consideration of the item, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. By its resolution 1401 (2002) of 28 March 2002, the Security Council, inter alia, endorsed the establishment of a United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) for a period of 12 months from the date of adoption of that resolution, integrating the existing elements of the United Nations in Afghanistan, with the mandate and structure laid out in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/56/875-S/2002/278).

3. The proposed resource requirements for the 12-month period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003, as well as for the start-up phase operation carried out prior to 1 April 2002, amount to $48,322,600 gross ($44,393,100 net). Resources already appropriated by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/254 A of 24 December 2001 for operations in Afghanistan to be subsumed within UNAMA (i.e., the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan (UNSMA) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General) amount to $10,472,200 gross and net. In addition, as requested by the United Nations Controller, the Advisory Committee, by its letter of 15 February 2002 (see annex I to the present report), authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding $15 million, as a lump sum, in order to cover the expenditures relating to the preparatory phase of UNAMA (see A/C.5/56/25/Add.4, paras. 4–9, and A/56/875-S/2002/278, para. 92).

4. Expenditures for UNSMA and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2001 and for the start-up phase of UNAMA, prior to 1 April 2002, amount to $9,089,800, reflecting an unspent balance of $1,382,400. Accordingly, taking into account the unspent balance for operations in Afghanistan of $1,382,400, the Secretary-General proposes net additional requirements for UNAMA in the amount of $46,940,200 gross ($43,010,700 net) for the 12-month period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003 (A/C.5/56/25/Add.4, paras. 8 and 9 and annex I).

5. In its resolution 56/254 A, the General Assembly appropriated the amount of $98,338,700 for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraphs 36 and 37 of the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed resource requirements of UNAMA (A/C.5/56/25/Add.4) that, at the time of writing the report, the balance of unspent resources for special political missions amounted to $34,303,300. Accordingly, the Secretary-General proposes to utilize the available balance of $34,303,300 for UNAMA. Moreover, under the procedures provided for in paragraph 11 of annex I to resolution 41/213, the Assembly is requested to approve an additional appropriation of $8,707,400 under section 3 of the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003 and an additional appropriation of $3,929,500 under section 32, Staff assessment, offset by a corresponding amount in the estimates of income, under Income section 1, Income from staff assessment.

6. The mandate of the Mission is explained in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed resource requirements of UNAMA (A/C.5/56/25/Add.4) and

paragraph 97 of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (A/56/875-S/2002/278). The Mission would be headed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General at the Under-Secretary-General level, who would have an overall coordinating role for all United Nations activities in Afghanistan. The structure of the Mission comprises two main "pillars", each under a Deputy Special Representative at the Assistant Secretary-General level: pillar I, political affairs and pillar II, relief, recovery and reconstruction, and an administrative and logistical component. All the existing United Nations elements in Afghanistan would be integrated into a single operation under UNAMA. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 96 of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (ibid.) that, under the coordination by the Integrated Mission Task Force for Afghanistan, the entire United Nations system, at the headquarters and regional levels, has been engaged in consultations on the proposed structure and form of the United Nations presence in Afghanistan. The Committee further notes from the same paragraph that "a broad consensus within the United Nations system has now been achieved on how UNAMA should function". **The Committee commends the Secretariat for the planning of the Mission, which seeks to ensure that all elements of support by the United Nations system and its partners would be coordinated by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan.**

7. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraphs 105 and 111 of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (ibid.) that the creation of an integrated structure for UNAMA would be phased in. Upon the establishment of UNAMA, the existing political and civil affairs capacity of UNSMA would be absorbed into pillar I of UNAMA, and the activities of the existing United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan would be integrated into pillar II of UNAMA. Moreover, it is intended to unify the administrative components of UNSMA and of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General under UNAMA, with a view to streamlining the provision of administrative and logistical support.

8. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would initially comprise the current complement of staff already on board and would include, in addition to a Front Office and a legal unit, a Military Advisory Unit to liaise with the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) as well as national and coalition forces. The Office of the Special Representative would also include an Office of Communication and Public Information and units required to provide advisory expertise in areas of human rights, the rule of law (judicial, police and penal system) and gender equality as well as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (see A/C.5/56/25/Add.4, paras. 15–17, and annex IV). The Advisory Committee was informed that approximately $4.2 million of the resources requested were intended for the Office of the Special Representative.

9. The functional responsibilities of pillar I and pillar II are discussed in paragraphs 18 to 29 of the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed resource requirements of UNAMA (A/C.5/56/25/Add.4) and paragraphs 104 to 108 of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (A/56/875-S/2002/278). The Mission headquarters would be located in Kabul, with regional offices located in Kabul and in seven cities. In addition, liaison offices would be maintained in Islamabad and Tehran (A/C.5/56/25/Add.4, para. 14 and annex IV). The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 99 of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council that possibly one or two additional liaison offices would be required in cities of neighbouring countries in recognition of the regional dimension of the Afghan conflict. In this connection, upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that strengthening regional cooperation and coordination with States neighbouring Afghanistan in the north would particularly be important for receiving humanitarian assistance through new border crossings with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

10. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 19 and annex IV of the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed resource requirements of UNAMA (A/C.5/56/25/Add.4) that the staff of pillar I would be based at Mission headquarters in Kabul and deployed in small teams to each of the eight regions. The Committee was informed that the provisions under pillar I would amount to some $8 million.

11. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraphs 20 to 25 of the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed resource requirements of UNAMA (ibid.) that the Deputy Special

Representative of the Secretary-General heading pillar II would be responsible for relief, recovery and reconstruction and perform the functions of Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator. He would also be the designated official responsible for the security of United Nations personnel in Afghanistan. The role of pillar II would be focused primarily on strategic guidance and coordination of an integrated common programme that would be carried out by the United Nations system and its partners, with funds made available from various sources (see A/56/875-S/2002/278, para. 86). Programme activities would be undertaken within defined areas with a lead United Nations agency and a government counterpart. The Committee was provided with a breakdown of the programme areas coordinated by pillar II (see annex II to the present report). The Committee was informed that about $7.1 million of the budget was intended for support of pillar II activities.

12. As indicated in paragraph 26 of the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed resource requirements of UNAMA (A/C.5/56/25/Add.4), it is estimated that for the period starting in September 2001, the Mission would be overseeing and coordinating programme resources estimated in the amount of some $1.7 billion for programme activities to be implemented by the United Nations systems and its partners. Over half of this amount has already been raised. It is estimated that UNAMA would oversee the work of up to 700 international staff and up to 3,000 national United Nations staff in a variety of separately funded programmes. Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with a table of staffing and budgets for the period from October 2001 to December 2002 for the programmes to be implemented by the United Nations system in Afghanistan, indicating the United Nations lead agency and the government counterpart (see annex III to the present report).

13. The Advisory Committee notes that the Deputy Special Representative for Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction (pillar II) would be assigning, in agreement with national authorities, thematic and sectoral lead responsibilities to United Nations specialized agencies and to United Nations funds and programmes (ibid., para. 21 (*f*)). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that memorandums of understanding between the United Nations and autonomous United Nations funding and implementing partners have not yet been worked out. United Nations specialized agencies and the United Nations funds and programmes would be implementing programme activities, including recruitment of personnel and management of financial resources in accordance with their own rules and regulations, under the authority of their own governing bodies.

14. **The Advisory Committee points to the need for an effective and viable mechanism for coordination among the participating agencies and a firm agreement on the details of such a mechanism to discharge the functions listed under pillar II. The Committee requests that in the next budget presentation, full information be provided on the matter.**

15. **The Advisory Committee notes that the estimate does not contain comprehensive information with respect to trust funds, particularly for activities under pillar II. Accordingly, the Committee requests that information on all trust funds, indicating their sources of funds, purposes, time frames and management be provided in the next budget submission. Information on performance of trust funds should also be reflected in the relevant performance reports.**

16. The Advisory Committee notes that the programme contains, inter alia, projects focusing on humanitarian needs, recovery, relief and reconstruction and governance support, aiming at capacity-building of the Afghan administration and civil society. Moreover, the Committee notes that the United Nations and the Afghan Interim Authority would be reviewing projects on a sector-by-sector basis, based on national priorities (see A/56/875-S/2002/278, para. 87). **The Committee is of the view that from the information provided in the documentation and during the hearings that, in agreement with the local authorities, there is a need to establish clear programme targets and time frames for the capacity-building projects and interventions to ensure that resources are well targeted and that funds will be allocated promptly.**

17. As indicated in paragraph 3 of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (A/56/875-S/2002/278), at the time the Bonn Conference was convened in November 2001, United Nations political and mediation activities were carried out by UNSMA, while the humanitarian and development activities conducted by United Nations agencies, funds and programmes were coordinated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA). **The Advisory Committee points out that the role to be played by OCHA henceforth in the operations of UNAMA is not readily apparent. The Committee requests that in the next budget submission, the presence and role of OCHA be clearly explained and justified.**

18. **The Advisory Committee recalls paragraph 27 of its report of 6 April 2001[1] and paragraphs 28 to 31 of its report of 5 April 2002 (A/56/887). The Committee requests that in the next budget submission, information be provided on issues related to privileges and immunities of UNAMA, including matters related to duties and taxation exemptions, status-of-mission agreements and memorandums of understanding defining the rights and obligations of the Mission in the operational area.**

Military personnel costs

19. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 15 of the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed resource requirements of UNAMA (A/C.5/56/25/Add.4) and paragraph 72 of his report to the Security Council (A/56/875-S/2002/278) that the Mission does not envisage a military and civilian police operational component. However, the estimates contain provision for five military and four civilian police advisers to perform the functions described in paragraph 3 of annex I. B to the report of the Secretary-General on proposed resource requirements of UNAMA. The estimate for military adviser costs amounts to $195,800. Allowances of $156,600 for civilian police advisers are included under civilian personnel costs, as indicated below.

Civilian personnel costs

20. The budget for the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003 for UNAMA under civilian personnel costs would provide for four civilian police advisers and salaries and other staff costs for 615 staff (139 Professionals, 93 General Service and 383 Local level posts, including 40 national officers). UNAMA would integrate 244 existing posts established for the operations in Afghanistan prior to 1 April 2002 (65 Professionals, 30 General Service and 149 local staff). As of 1 April 2002, additional staffing for UNAMA would include 371 posts (74 Professionals, 63 General Service and 234 Local level positions) (see A/C.5/56/25/Add.4, para. 34 and table 2). The Advisory Committee was provided upon request with the vacancy rates for the United Nations operations in Afghanistan as of 30 April 2002 (see annex IV to the present report).

21. Civilian personnel costs estimated at $25,692,200 (including $156,600 for civilian police) assumes a vacancy factor of 30 per cent for international staff and 15 per cent for local staff. Pillar I, political affairs, comprises 103 positions (42 Professional, 2 General Service, 58 local staff and 1 national officer), pillar II, relief, recovery and reconstruction 92 positions (39 Professional, 2 General Service, 24 local staff and 27 national officers) and the administrative and logistics component 377 positions (36 Professional, 84 General Service, 253 local staff and 4 national officers) (ibid., annex III).

22. The Advisory Committee notes that United Nations agencies, funds and programmes are expected to make a transition to a predominant reliance on qualified national personnel and initiate internal capacity-development activities to achieve this end (ibid., para. 21 (*e*)). **The Committee welcomes increased use of qualified national officers and other local personnel in all United Nations system programmes and activities. The Committee notes that terms and conditions of service of local staff are established on the basis of a survey of best prevailing local conditions. The survey takes into account data not only from local employers but other international organizations, and governmental and non-governmental entities. In this**

connection, it will be important not to undermine the human resource capacity of the national government institutions.

23. **The Advisory Committee recalls its comments and observations in paragraphs 41 to 45 of its report of April 2001[1] on the use of United Nations Volunteers in peacekeeping operations. The Committee is of the view that its comments and observations are equally applicable to political missions, including UNAMA. The Committee requests that the Secretariat explore the use of United Nations Volunteers in UNAMA.**

24. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 7 of annex I.B to the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed resource requirements of UNAMA (A/C.5/56/25/Add.4) that under civilian personnel costs, an amount of $190,000 is requested to cover the costs for services of experts in support of substantive work of the Mission. The Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that consultants would be required by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in five areas: developing capacity in emergency assistance; development of monitoring and accountability tools; assessment and evaluation of programme effectiveness; protection, internally displaced persons, programme design and coordination and government capacity-building.

Operational costs

25. Operational costs of UNAMA are estimated at $17,709,800. These include provisions for premises/accommodation ($3,103,400), infrastructure repairs ($20,000), transportation operations ($3,747,200), air operations ($3,534,500), communications ($2,003,200), other equipment ($3,639,600), supplies and services ($921,900) and air and service freight ($740,000) (ibid, annex I). **The Advisory Committee recalls that a number of peacekeeping missions are beginning to scale down (e.g., the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor, the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo). In this connection, the Committee recommends that, in the first instance, before new vehicles, communication equipment and other equipment are purchased, full utilization should be made of existing mission assets in the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and other mission locations (see para. 28 below).**

26. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 21 (*e*) of the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed resource requirements of UNAMA (A/C.5/56/25/Add.4) that efforts would be made by the Mission to reduce overhead costs by ensuring the application of common services, systems and facilities wherever possible. **In this connection, the Committee requests that in the next budget submission, information be provided on this matter (see paras. 27 and 29 below).**

27. Provisions for premises and accommodation of $3,103,400 include estimates of $339,600 for rental of premises for headquarters locations in Kabul, the seven regional offices and the liaison offices in Islamabad and Tehran, $1,930,000 for construction and renovation of buildings and structures in the Mission area and $833,800 for renovation and alteration of premises, maintenance supplies and services, utilities and other related costs. In addition, a provision of $20,000 is requested for minor infrastructure repairs of two airstrips at regional locations within Afghanistan (ibid., paras. 10–13 and annex II. A). **The Advisory Committee was informed that efforts are being made to share headquarters premises with funds and programmes in Kabul to reduce overhead costs. The Committee requests that information on sharing of premises at headquarters and other locations with United Nations agencies and partners be included in the next budget submission.**

28. Transport operations estimates of $3,747,200 are requested for new vehicles, spare parts, repairs and maintenance for existing and new vehicles, petrol, oil and lubricants, insurance and essential transport workshop equipment. A vehicle fleet of 190 is proposed for 2002. Currently, the Mission has 54 vehicles and an amount of $2,990,200 is requested for the procurement of 136 additional vehicles. **The Advisory Committee is of the opinion that should surplus vehicles subsequently be identified in other missions, the provisions under this heading should be adjusted downward (ibid., paras. 14–16).**

29. Under air operations, an amount of $3,534,500 is requested for the charter, hire and operating costs of one small passenger and one medium passenger/cargo aircraft for the period through 31 March 2003. The Advisory Committee notes that the amount of $327,600 has been included to cover the costs of landing fees and ground handling in Afghanistan and Pakistan (ibid., paras. 17–18 and annex II). **In the light of the United Nations privileges and immunities, this provision should be explained more clearly in the next budget presentation. The Committee was informed that the United Nations and the World Food Programme have collaborated in the Mission area in the provision of air cargo capacity on a reimbursable basis (see para. 26 above).**

30. Communications requirements are estimated at $2,003,200, which includes non-recurrent provisions of $1,301,200. The Mission plans to utilize, where possible, surplus equipment available at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi or other missions worldwide. It is envisaged that more than 50 per cent of the Mission's equipment requirements for the budget period will be met through this means of procurement (ibid., paras. 19–24, and annexes II.A and II.B).

31. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 26 of annex I to the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed resource requirements of UNAMA (A/C.5/56/25/Add.4) that a provision of $106,000 has been included under miscellaneous services for regional security coverage, including the hiring of local security guards at UNAMA headquarters and regional locations. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that local personnel would provide these services under special service agreements.

32. Estimates under other programmes amount to $795,300, comprising $195,300 for public information programmes, $100,000 for training programmes and $500,000 for quick-impact programmes.

33. The Advisory Committee is of the view that its comments and observation on training in paragraphs 74 to 75 of its report of April 2002 (A/56/887) and on quick-impact projects in paragraph 56 of its report of April 2001[1] are applicable to UNAMA. **The Committee requests that these concerns be addressed in the next budget submission of the Mission.**

Recommendations

34. **With regard to the action proposed by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 36 and 37 of his report on the proposed resource requirements of UNAMA (A/C.5/56/25/Add.4), the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve a charge of $34,303,300 for the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan against the balance remaining in the provision for special political missions appropriated under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for 2002–2003. In addition, the Committee recommends that the Assembly approve the additional appropriation of $8,707,400 under section 3 and an additional appropriation of $3,929,500 under section 32, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount in the estimates of income, under Income section 1, Income from staff assessment. The Committee points out that as the provision for special political missions would have been exhausted, future requirements would be dealt with in accordance with the provision of General Assembly resolutions 41/213, 42/211 or 49/233 A, as applicable.**

35. **The Advisory Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed resource requirements of UNAMA under great pressure of time, which did not allow, inter alia, for an in-depth examination of the staffing structure and grade levels of the Mission personnel. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that all posts be approved on a provisional basis and without prejudice to such recommendations as the Committee may make on the basis of the information provided in the next budget submission for the Mission in Afghanistan. In this connection, the number of posts, their structure and grades should be fully justified in the next submission.**

Notes

[1] A/55/874.

Annex I

Letter dated 15 February 2002 from the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions addressed to the Secretary-General

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the Controller's letter of 12 February 2002 seeking the concurrence of the Committee to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $16,549,400 gross ($16,199,800 net) for the period from 1 March to 30 June 2002 in connection with the establishment and support of an integrated United Nations mission in Afghanistan. The letter indicates that the request is made pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A.

The Advisory Committee notes from the Controller's letter that you intend to submit a report to the Security Council in the second half of February 2002 recommending the establishment of a new United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and presenting its proposed functions and responsibilities. Since, however, there is as yet no decision by the Security Council on the establishment of the new mission, General Assembly resolution 49/233 A does not apply. Rather, your request could be covered under paragraph 1 of Assembly resolution 56/256 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 2002–2003.

Accordingly, the Advisory Committee authorizes you to enter into commitments not exceeding $15 million, as a lump sum, in order to initiate the advance preparations referred to in the Controller's letter. This amount is authorized without prejudice to the eventual scope of operations and mode of financing or to such decisions and/or recommendations with regard to staffing and other requirements as the Advisory Committee may make should the establishment of an assistance mission in Afghanistan be authorized by the Security Council.

(*Signed*) C.S.M. **Mselle**
Chairman

Annex II

Pillar II

Programme framework

Lead agencies for various programmes

Programme area/group and subgroups	*Ministry/department planning cell in the Government*	*Lead agency/ programme secretariat*
Humanitarian/human and social capital		
Refugee return	Ministry of Return and Repatriation	
– Internally displaced people		UNHCR
– Protection		IOM
Education and vocational training	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education	
– Primary education		UNICEF
– Secondary education		UNICEF
– Tertiary education		UNESCO
– Vocational training		UNESCO
Health and nutrition	Ministry of Public Health	WHO/World Bank
– Nutrition		UNICEF
– Reproductive health/essential obstetric care		UNICEF/UNFPA
– Expanded Programme for Immunization		UNICEF
Livelihoods and social protection	Office of the Chairman, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development	WFP/UNDP
– Food aid		
– Non-food items		
– Social protection		
– Area programme		
Cultural heritage, media and sport	Ministry of Information and Culture, University of Kabul	UNESCO
Physical reconstruction and natural resources		
Transport	Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Transport, Telecommunication	
– Roads		World Bank/Asian Development Bank
– Civil aviation		ICAO
Urban management, water and sanitation	Ministry of Water, Public Works, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Mines and Industry, Municipalities, Ministry of Urban Development	World Bank
– Urban management		
– Water and sanitation		
Energy, mining and telecommunications	Ministry of Power, Ministry of Mines and Industry, Ministry of Communications	World Bank
– Energy		
– Mining		
– Telecommunications		

Programme area/group and subgroups	*Ministry/department planning cell in the Government*	*Lead agency/ programme secretariat*
Natural resources management	Ministries of Rural Development, Agriculture, Irrigation	FAO
– Agriculture		
– Forestry		
– Pastoralism		
– Irrigation		
Trade and investment		
Trade and investment	Ministries of Industry and Mines, Small Industries, and Commerce	World Bank
Foundations		
Security and rule of law	Ministries of Interior, Justice, Public Works, Defence	UNAMA/UNDP/ Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan
– Employment		
– National army		
– National police force		
– Justice system		
– Mine action and awareness		
– Demobilization		
– Drug control		
Government capacity-building	All Ministries	World Bank/UNDP
– Physical infrastructure of government		
– Civil service training		
– National solidarity programme		
– Pension and retirement fund		
– Financial and administrative capacity-building		

Annex III

United Nations system operations in Afghanistan

Staffing and budgets (estimate for October 2001-December 2002)

United Nations element/organization	*International staff*	*National staff*	*Budget - October 2001 to December 2002*	*Received up to 24 April 2002*
			(In thousands of United States dollars)	
WFP	78	350	585 679.7	201 132.2
UNHCR	90	600	262 453.2	161 907.9
UNICEF	79	197	190 650.5	89 253.0
WHO	24	210	69 498.3	13 534.9
UNESCO	6	5	38 794.5	2.5
FAO	11	37	45 073.9	27 349.2
ILO	3	3	12 535.3	-
UNCHS (Habitat)	3	100	51 700.0	1 000.0
UNDCP	1	9	25 740.2	440.0
UNDP	21	69	58 220.6	7 381.3
UNEP	2	4	1 000.4	-
UNFPA	2	18	9 147.0	8 215.0
UNFPA/UNIFEM	2	8	11 545.0	-
UNOPS	2	69	2 815.0	1 005.7
UNAMA*	88	149	-	-
Total	**412**	**1 828**	**1 364 853.7**	**511 221.7**

* The existing appropriations for the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and the commitments for UNAMA total $25,472,200. The authorized staffing strength totals 244.

Annex IV

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

Vacancies as of 30 April 2002

	Authorized positions				*Vacant positions*				*Vacancy (percentage)*
	OSRSG	*UNSMA*	*UNAMA*	**Total**	*OSRSG*	*UNSMA*	*UNAMA*	**Total**	
USG	1	-	-	**1**	-	-	-	-	-
ASG	1	1	-	**2**	-	-	-	-	-
D-2	1	-	2	**3**	1	-	2	**3**	100.0
D-1	2	3	2	**7**	1	-	-	**1**	14.3
P-5	1	4	7	**12**	-	2	6	**8**	66.7
P-4	5	9	10	**24**	5	-	5	**10**	41.7
P-3	-	7	9	**16**	-	-	2	**2**	12.5
P-2/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**11**	**24**	**30**	**65**	**7**	**2**	**15**	**24**	**36.9**
General Service (Principal level)	-	-	1	**1**	-	-	1	**1**	100.0
General Service (Other level)	6	5	5	**16**	4	3	2	**9**	56.3
Field Service	-	8	5	**13**	-	-	2	**2**	15.4
Subtotal	**6**	**13**	**11**	**30**	**4**	**3**	**5**	**12**	**40.0**
Total	**17**	**37**	**41**	**95**	**11**	**5**	**20**	**36**	**37.9**
National officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local level	-	49	100	**149**	-	1	-	**1**	0.7
Total	**-**	**49**	**100**	**149**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**0.7**
Military advisers	-	3	-	**3**	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**17**	**89**	**141**	**247**	**11**	**6**	**20**	**37**	**15.0**

Document A/56/7/Add.11

Twelfth report

Conference and support services extended to the Counter-Terrorism Committee in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

[Original: English]
[20 May 2002]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/56/42) containing revised estimates under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, and section 27D, Office of Central Support Services, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003. During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. On 28 September 2001, the Security Council adopted resolution 1373 (2001), concerning measures to prevent terrorism, and decided, inter alia, to establish the Counter-Terrorism Committee to monitor the implementation of that resolution with the assistance of appropriate expertise. The Council also called upon all States to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days from the adoption of the resolution and thereafter according to a timetable to be proposed by the Committee, on the steps they had taken to implement the resolution.

3. As indicated in paragraph 3 of the report of the Secretary-General, resources for the substantive servicing of the Counter-Terrorism Committee for the biennium 2002–2003 were requested in the context of the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of matters of which the Security Council is seized (see A/C.5/56/25) and the related provisions were approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 56/255 of 24 December 2001 and 56/254 D of 27 March 2002. However, no estimates for conference and central support services for the Committee were submitted for consideration by the General Assembly in December 2001 in view of the insufficient experience and information on the servicing requirements of the Committee.

4. The Secretary-General indicates in his report (A/C.5/56/42) that the additional cost for conference and other support services for the Counter-Terrorism Committee is estimated at $10,537,500 for 2002 ($9,954,000 under section 2, and $583,500 under section 27D. The Advisory Committee observes that conference and central support services were provided to the Committee during the first months of 2002 by using the resources programmed to service meetings of other intergovernmental organs scheduled for the second half of 2002. The Secretary-General indicates that, in view of the magnitude of the services involved, these arrangements cannot continue without detrimental effects on meetings programmed for other bodies during the remainder of 2002. The Advisory Committee notes that it is envisaged that the Counter-Terrorism Committee would hold 217 meetings in 2002. According to the Secretary-General, should the Committee continue its activities in 2003, appropriate proposals would be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

5. Paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report contain information on experience in servicing the Counter-Terrorism Committee during the period from October 2001 to March 2002. This information is based on the first round of reporting by Member States on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The Advisory Committee was informed that all States were expected to respond to two more rounds of reporting before the Council reviews the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee in October 2002.

6. The Advisory Committee was also informed, upon enquiry, that during the month of April 2002 the Counter-Terrorism Committee held 12 meetings out of 15 scheduled at its request, and that its documentation consisted of 29 reports (565 translated pages) and 51 other documents (69 pages). The Advisory Committee observes that, on average, the Counter-Terrorism

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.6/Rev.1 concerning agenda item 109[1]

1. At the 31st meeting of the Fifth Committee, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions said that, in paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.6/Rev.1, as orally revised, the General Assembly would invite the Department of Public Information, in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the host country, to continue the information campaign for the Second World Assembly on Ageing, to be held in April 2002. In the statement of programme budget implications (A/C.5/56/15), the Secretary-General proposed an estimate of $195,000, comprising four work-months of general temporary assistance at the P-3 level ($45,000) and the public information activities set out in paragraph 6 of the statement ($150,000).

2. The Advisory Committee had previously noted that no resources had been requested in the proposed programme budget for 2002–2003 under section 26, Public information, for information activities associated with special meetings and conferences scheduled for 2002–2003 and that additional requirements would be sought through statements of programme budget implications.[2] Since the amount proposed was small in comparison to the resources available to the Department of Public Information and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and in view of the importance of publicity for the Second World Assembly on Ageing, the Advisory Committee recommended that the Fifth Committee should inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution, the Secretary-General should be authorized to carry out fully the related public information activities set out in his statement. Such additional appropriation as might be required would be considered by the General Assembly in the context of the first budget performance report for the biennium 2002–2003.

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.31 concerning agenda item 118[3]

3. At the 31st meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions said that, in paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.31, the General Assembly would request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to convene, before the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights, a second expert meeting pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/151 to continue studying and updating the international legislation and to make recommendations for a clearer legal definition of mercenaries.

4. According to the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/56/21) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, the cost of implementing that mandate was estimated at $218,300, comprising estimates of $19,600 for general temporary assistance and $44,500 for travel and subsistence expenses for 10 academic experts under section 22, Human rights, and $154,200 for conference services under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services. The Advisory Committee recommended that the Fifth Committee should inform the General Assembly that the adoption of the draft resolution would give rise to expenditure not exceeding $64,100 and that additional appropriations would be considered by the Assembly in accordance with the procedures set out in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 for the use and operation of the contingency fund.

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.26 concerning agenda item 112[4]

5. At the 31st meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions said that, under paragraph 13 of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.26, the General Assembly would decide, inter alia, to authorize the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to hold, on an exceptional basis, an extraordinary session of three weeks' duration in 2002 in order to reduce the backlog of reports, and to enlarge the membership of the pre-sessional working group in 2002 in order to prepare for that session.

6. According to the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/56/16) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, the extraordinary session and the

enlargement of the pre-sessional working group would give rise to additional requirements under section 9, Economic and social affairs, of $236,700 for the travel and per diem expenses of the 23 members of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and $16,200 for the per diem expenses of the additional members of the pre-sessional working group. Conference-servicing requirements were estimated, on a full-cost basis, at $3,430,600; however, as the statement indicated, provision had been made under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, not only for meetings programmed at the time of budget preparation, but also for meetings authorized subsequently, and that, as a result, no additional appropriation would be required under that section.

7. Representatives of the Secretary-General had briefed the Advisory Committee on the backlog of reports submitted by States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and had informed it that the reports often exceeded 100 pages in length, since the volume of documentation which States parties could submit was not limited. While article 20 of the Convention limited to two weeks per year the amount of time in which the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women could examine those reports, an amendment to that article was pending. Currently, the Committee held two three-week sessions per year in accordance with General Assembly resolution 51/68, whereby the additional meeting time had been approved for an interim period starting in 1997. If the draft resolution were adopted, the Committee's total meeting time in 2002 would be nine weeks.

8. The Advisory Committee felt that the expected elimination of the backlog might be temporary unless the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women reformed its methods of work, including its reporting procedures, and adopted guidelines on the length of States parties' reports. Such guidelines should limit the length of the reports and streamline their structure and content. The Advisory Committee also recommended that, if additional meeting time proved necessary in the future, the Committee should consider extending its sessions instead of holding additional sessions, since that would result in savings on items such as travel costs. Bearing in mind those comments, the Advisory Committee recommended that the Fifth Committee should inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.26, expenditure not exceeding $252,900 would arise under section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003, and that additional appropriations would be considered by the General Assembly in accordance with the procedures set out in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 for the use and operation of the contingency fund.

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/56/L.7 concerning agenda item 26[5]

9. At the 31st meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions said that, under paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/56/L.7, the General Assembly would decide to convene a special session on children from 8 to 10 May 2002, the special session having been postponed from the originally scheduled dates of 19 to 21 September 2001 in the wake of the events of 11 September 2001. According to the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/56/18) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, the cost of the special session was estimated at $564,100 for conference servicing on the basis of the assumptions outlined in paragraph 3 of the statement, which indicated that the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services would have considerable difficulty in accommodating the special session, owing to the very full calendar of meetings in 2002, and that other mandated bodies scheduled to meet at around the same time would be affected. The Advisory Committee requested that information and explanations concerning the possible additional costs mentioned in paragraph 3 (a) (vii) of the statement should be included in the first performance report for the biennium 2002–2003.

10. Non-conference-servicing costs were estimated at $539,400, including $147,000 under section 26, Public information, the details of which were given in annex I of the statement; $236,200 under section 27D, Office of Central Support Services, the details of which were given in annex II; $20,200 for protocol services, as explained in annex III; and $136,000 for travel of representatives, as explained in paragraph 4 of the statement. The Advisory Committee

recommended that the Fifth Committee should inform the General Assembly that the adoption of the draft resolution would give rise to non-conference-servicing costs not exceeding $539,400 under section 1, Overall policy-making, direction and coordination, and sections 26 and 27D, and that additional appropriations would be considered by the Assembly in accordance with the procedure set out in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 for the use and operation of the contingency fund.

Gratis personnel

11. At the 45th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions said that, broadly speaking, there were two types of gratis personnel. Type I included interns, associate experts and technical cooperation experts obtained on a non-reimbursable loan. Type II gratis personnel were personnel provided to the United Nations by a Government or other entity pursuant to the conditions established in General Assembly resolution 51/243.

12. The Advisory Committee noted that the number of type I gratis personnel had decreased by 29.4 per cent, from 265, as at December 2000, to 187 by 31 December 2001; during the same period, the number of type II gratis personnel had decreased by 93 per cent, from 43 to 3.

13. The Advisory Committee observed that the functions of a health economist in the Economic Commission for Africa, performed by one of the type II gratis personnel, were mandated activities that ought to have been carried out under the regular budget.

14. In view of the fact that the other two of the type II gratis personnel mentioned in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the report of the Secretary-General appeared also to fulfil criteria for type I gratis personnel, the Advisory Committee requested that the next report on the subject should contain a more precise application of the definition of the two types of gratis personnel.

15. The Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly should take note of the Secretary-General's report A/56/839.

Notes

[1] Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/56/7), para. VII.2.

[3] Right of peoples to self-determination.

[4] Advancement of women.

[5] Follow-up to the outcome of the Special Session of the General Assembly on children.

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